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Haile Selassie Returns; Eden Seeks U. S. Supplies; Maine-Boston Trucks Run

The World's Day—May 6, 1941

In Africa: Haile Selassie Re-enters Capital

Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia and Lion of Judah, re-entered Addis Ababa today after five years of exile while his capital was in Italian hands.

A lull in fighting between British and Axis forces in the Salum sector of Egypt was caused by a sandstorm.

Dive-bombing of Tobruk, Libyan port where British forces are still holding out, was reported from London, but it was added that no major land fighting was taking place. Axis communiqués, indicating that action was predominately on the British side, said that British counter-attacks had been repulsed.

In Great Britain: Eden Calls for U. S. Speed

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons that the sooner United States war materials reach the battlefields of Asia, Africa, and Europe the sooner the war will end. He expressed faith that Turkey would stand by Britain and he told Arab peoples, including the Iraqi, to beware of an Axis victory. Mr. Eden began the Government statement in what is to be a full-dress debate on the conduct of the war. [Page 8.]

New England: Maine-Hub Truck Strike Ends

Trucks rolled again between Maine and Boston with settlement of a 15-day drivers' strike. [Page 13.]

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, led an Army band at Camp Edwards, Mass. [Page 11.]

About 560 carpenters working on defense projects at Newport, R. I., went on strike. [Page 11.]

A survey showed some Massachusetts defense plants working 24 hours a day, many others still on one shift. [Page 11.]

Gov. William H. Wills of New Hampshire announced the woods would remain closed indefinitely. [Page 11.]

The United States antarctic supply ship North Star, which reached Boston yesterday, is to be turned over to the Coast Guard tomorrow, possibly for patrol duty near Greenland.

In Iraq: Iraqi Aim Poor, British Report

Iraq shelling of British forces at the Habbaniyah airport yesterday was "intermittent and inaccurate," the British Middle East Command announced today. [Full strategic background of the Iraq situation, Page 2.]

Iraq troops massed near the airport were reinforced, May 1, according to the British, and opened artillery fire the following morning.

Turkey is fortifying the Turkish-Iranian frontier in accordance with an agreement signed last December, Reuters, British News agency, said.

Air and Sea: American Pilots Missing at Sea

Eleven American plane ferry pilots were listed among 122 persons reported by Canada as missing at sea from various branches of the civilian and armed services.

Clyde shipyards received admitted heavy damage from the Nazi Luftwaffe during night attacks which were scattered over a wide area. Belfast, Northern Ireland, underwent its second successive night of raids, and Liverpool its sixth successive night. [Page 5.]

Eire ignored a reported German warning against rendering aid to bombed areas in Northern Ireland, sending a large measure of assistance to its traditional rival. [Page 5.]

Norway's second largest ship—the 17,801-ton whaler Kosmos—was reported in Oslo to have been sunk. The vessel was in British service until its seizure by the Germans three months ago.

In France: Darlan Assumes Control of Police

Centralization of police power was ordered by Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan in a decree theoretically affecting both Occupied and Unoccupied France. Police in all cities of more than 10,000 will be directly responsible to Admiral Darlan as Interior Minister, instead of to their municipalities.

Premier Marshal Pétain left Vichy by special train for his Riviera estate at Villeneuve-Loubet, where it was considered possible he would be joined by Vice-Premier Darlan, now conferring in Paris with the Germans.

The French Commissioner for Jewish affairs, Xavier Vallat, returned to Paris today from Vichy to begin reorganization of foreign Jews in all France—possible expulsion of 125,000 foreign Jews now residing in Paris, with a later similar measure against 175,000 additional Jews in both occupied and unoccupied zones.

Washington: President Calls Bomber Conference

President Roosevelt called in top flight men from his Cabinet and the Army and Navy to discuss stepping up the production of big bombers. He also designated Maj. Gen. James H. Burns as an assistant to Harry L. Hopkins to handle much of the detailed work under the British aid bill and in another step directed the Secretary of Agriculture to set up a special division to handle work previously assigned to the Agricultural Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission. [Page 1.]

Chief Justice Hughes of the United States told the American Law Institute that the people of the United States "are engaged in harnessing our national power for the defense of our way of life," but that this way of life is "worth-while only because it is the pathway of the just." [Page 3.]

First hearings before a Senate body on a proposed "cooling-off" period for strike disputes began as a subcommittee considered the measure introduced by Senator Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota. [Page 3.]

Federal Housing Administration officials urged the House Banking Committee to extend for three years beyond July 1 their authority to make loans and to authorize a $1,000,000,000 increase in the $4,000,000,000 limit on mortgage insurance the agency might guarantee.

National: New York Milk Companies Indicted

New York (AP)—The Borden and Sheffield milk companies, four subsidiaries and 33 individuals were under Federal indictment on charges of conspiring to fix metropolitan milk prices during a four-year period. [Page 3.]

Seattle, Wash. (AP)—Federal grand jurors returned indictments charging 20 breweries in five western States and the Brewers Institutes of Washington, Idaho and Oregon with price fixing. They also indicted on a similar charge tobacco wholesalers and retailers and several Seattle fish dealers.

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Weather Predictions

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	↑ TONIGHT		
	TOMORROW ↓		
COOLER	WARM	SHOWERS	FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 13

Hitler Is Crowded Off Air by Prayer

By the Associated Press

New York, May 6

Columbia Broadcasting System issued a statement last night saying that it did not radiocast Adolf Hitler's address in Berlin May 4 because it was carrying a devotional program at the hour he spoke and "CBS believes that the word of God, in English, is more important than the words of Hitler in German."

"As soon as Hitler's long harangue could be translated into English and condensed," the statement continued, "CBS broadcast its contents as a legitimate news summary of an international event within 20 minutes of the conclusion of his talk."

The National Broadcasting Company and Mutual networks also radiocast only condensed English translations of Herr Hitler's address.

Byrd's Ship Due for Patrol Off Greenland

Possible use in Greenland waters of the North Star, supply ship for Admiral Richard E. Byrd in the Antarctic expedition which ended with the arrival of the vessel at Boston yesterday, was forecast here today.

Supplies and equipment from Little America are being discharged today from the holds of the North Star at the Army Base.

As soon as the motorship is unloaded, she will be turned over to the Coast Guard, it was disclosed by the ship's officers today.

It is expected that the transfer will take place tomorrow and the North Star will then be taken to the Navy Yard, and be overhauled and reconditioned for use as a Coast Guard cutter.

Because the vessel was built for polar zone use, it is believed that she will be one of the four Coast Guard cutters which are to be assigned to Greenland water for patrol work, as reported today from Washington.

Lieut. Commander Frank Meals has been assigned to command the North Star when she is placed in active commission as a cutter. This is anticipated to be within six weeks.

The 33 members of the Antarctic expedition which returned on the North Star are leaving as rapidly as they can get their possessions together. Many of them live on the Pacific Coast.

Supplies of all kinds are being discharged today, including snowshoes, skis, sleds, tents, unused food stuffs, and meteorological equipment.

Saltonstall Urges Airport Land Taking

Special message to Legislature asks approval of Bedford plan lest U. S. grant be lost.

Immediate legislative approval of State purchase of land in Bedford, Mass., for a national defense air base and auxiliary field to the East Boston airport was urged today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a special message to the Massachusetts Legislature.

The Chief Executive warned that unless the project was authorized by Massachusetts authorities within a week, the Federal contribution totaling $229,000 for development of the Bedford site would be withdrawn.

Airport Conference First

Prior to submission of the message, Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, President of the Senate, and Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, conferred on the airport problem with the Military Affairs Committee. It was indicated that the Committee was instructed to take immediate action on the Bedford project in line with the Governor's message.

"I am of the opinion that this airport is a valuable adjunct for future aeronautical use in Massachusetts and for immediate defense purposes," the Governor told the Legislature.

"I, therefore, respectfully recommend, in addition to my inaugural message, that appropriate action for taking this property by eminent domain be authorized by your honorable bodies within the coming week: otherwise the Federal appropriation for this fiscal year at least, will be lost to Massachusetts. I use the word eminent domain in order that the military authorities may at once proceed to work; otherwise indefinite delay my result."

The Bedford airport proposal has resulted in considerable controversy ever since the Governor first made the recommendation in his inaugural address in January.

Land May Cost $35,000

Recently the House Committee on Ways and Means rejected the plan, after which the House resubmitted the bill to the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety. This Committee some time ago favored the Bedford purchase.

Originally the Governor estimated that the land would cost the State $10,000, but the Ways and Means Committee calculated the State's cost would reach $35,000.

The Ways and Means Committee also held that there was no real indication that the Bedford site would be a valuable defense undertaking and argued that the chief beneficiary would be operators of civilian aircraft.

U. S. to Speed Big Bombers; Spain Waits and Watches; Nazi Threat to New World

Franco's hesitancy seen as indication Axis is not yet ready to move in West.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 6 — Developments in Spain and Spanish African possessions—while indicating Madrid's willingness to profit from British preoccupation elsewhere so as to further Spanish Nationalist ambitions—are accompanied by a hesitancy which indicates the moment for Axis action in the Western Mediterranean has not yet arrived.

Continued concentration of troops in Spanish Morocco, plans for evacuation of the civil population of Ceuta Tetuan, growing German influence in Tangier as well as strong anti-British propaganda throughout the Spanish press show, however, the direction in which events are tending.

Noteworthy among new developments of Tangier was yesterday's action of the Spanish Customs personnel in taking over power, thereby cancelling the former special economic regime. This is another far-reaching step towards the gradual assumption of Spanish control over what was formerly the international zone in Tangier, situated opposite Gibraltar. Such control began with the fall of France last June and the entry of Spanish Moroccan troops. In December, 1940, the Spaniards dissolved the international administration and last March the Mendoub or Sultan's Viceroy in Tangier, who was pro-French, was deposed and the German Consulate reopened in his residence.

Nazis in Morocco

The only international organization still remaining in Tangier is a mixed tribunal which also is expected soon to be abolished.

Axis activities in French Morocco, according to reliable independent witnesses, show the Nazi penetration especially in naval strategic centers.

The French battleship Jean Bart of 35,000 tons, fully crewed, is reported at Casablanca and therefore a potential menace to British trade routes.

In the same harbor, reports maintain, are 11 destroyers and six submarines. It is considered probable that the Jean Bart is being used as a refuelling and refitting

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

By a Staff Artist

Will This Be Next Theater of War?

Area surrounding western gate of Mediterranean, where Spanish and German activity is increasing.

Navy sends forces to Greenland to check any attempt at Axis activity there.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—The United States Government today acted to center its full industrial power upon giving the democracies decisive superiority in the air.

To give immediate effect to President Roosevelt's order to the War Department to take any action necessary to speed the output of heavy bombers, the Office of Production Management announced that heavy bombers will be given first priority at every point over all other defense production.

Mr. Roosevelt himself summoned a special meeting of his inner "War Cabinet" to explore every possible means of carrying out the greatly expanded heavy bomber program.

Confers on Production

Putting aside other engagements, the President and his closest Cabinet defense advisers went to work on the supreme task of giving the democracies command of the air. They also received their first report from Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Army Air Corps Chief, who has lately returned from Britain with the latest confidential information on the trend of the war as viewed from London and a breakdown of Britain's most urgent aerial needs.

In other fields of defensive activity today President Roosevelt named Maj. Gen. James H. Burns as right hand man and principal assistant to Harry L. Hopkins in co-ordinating and administering the war aid program. General Burns, Executive Assistant to Assistant Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, now assumes the job of executive officer of the Division of Defense and Reports in the Office of Executive Management.

Virtually completed dismantling the former National Defense Advisory Commission by accepting the resignation of Chester C. Davis, as its agricultural member. The functions previously handled by Mr. Davis's division were transferred to the Agriculture Department. Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard was instructed to set up an Office for Agricultural Defense Relations.

Attending the extraordinary session of the "War Cabinet" were Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury; Gen. George Marshall, Chief of Staff; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, and Major General Arnold.

At the same time the Administration initiated further measures to check the Nazi threat to the Western Hemisphere.

The Navy Department, it develops, is sending four cutters to Greenland either to end or to prevent any Axis activity in the Danish possession over which the

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

Battle of skies over Britain likely to remain night fight: Page 2.

South America Faces Nazi 'Trade' Invasion

Where stands South America in the world struggle? Every American nation faces a future either quickened by fresh advances in the traditional quest for national independence or darkened by some measure of oppression.

In a series of 12 articles, of which this is the second, The Christian Science Monitor presents a first-hand analysis by its Pan-American specialist, who has just accompanied a group of writers, editors, and scholars on a South American tour as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—South America, regardless of its feelings, cannot stay with the United States should Naziism defeat Britain.

Realization of this stern situation comes by correlating a sequence of three well-established conclusions:

1. That every South American country depends on Europe to buy from 31 per cent of its exports, as in Colombia, to 73 per cent in Argentina, and 90 per cent in Bolivia. All of these countries sustain their national economies by exporting.

2. That Naziism, by reason of its aggressive nature and known intentions to subjugate the Western Hemisphere, would use its economic power in Europe as a means of economic, political, and military dominance over South America for the purpose of prying this region away from the United States.

3. That, in view of this cloaked invasion of the Western Hemisphere with its certain military consequences the United States would then be faced with two terrible alternatives: To abandon South America to the Nazis. This would mean discarding the Monroe Doctrine—now continentalized within the Pan American system. Or, the United States could resist the Nazi thrust at a heavy disadvantage both in trade and in diplomacy.

Hemisphere Defense

Since all major segments of North American opinion are united on a broad program of inter-American collaboration for defending the Western Hemisphere, the pertinent question then arises: "By what specific means can the Hemisphere be defended?"

The answer most readily given is the most sweeping, that is: Meet the threat at its source, by preventing Naziism from triumphing in Europe.

Anyone familiar with the TNT possibilities in South America, should Naziism down Britain, can find little ground for disagreeing with the statement that defense of the Western Hemisphere begins at the English Channel.

Britain for more than a century has accepted and even supported the Monroe Doctrine, which was British as well as American in its

Continued on Page 22, Column 1

Intimate Message from Washington

Enthusiasm for Legislation to Provide 'Cooling Off' Period in Defense Labor Disputes Seems to Have Undergone Little 'Cooling Off' Itself

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

The Vinson anti-strike bill comes up in the House this week. It would give the National Defense Labor Mediation Board a statutory big stick to enforce its findings, provide a compulsory cooling off period for disputes, "freeze" the open and closed shops in defense plants for the emergency, and require every defense worker to make an affidavit that he is not a member of a subversive group.

This is the first direct effort to deal with defense strikes to reach the floor of Congress. It comes during a lull in such strikes which should help in calm consideration. As of today the War Department lists 19 minor defense strikes, involving only about 12,000 workers. It should be said, however, that this lull may be only temporary and that the importance of strikes is not measured by their size alone.

While the Vinson bill was under discussion in the House Naval Committee the twin Military Committee, under Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky was also calling witnesses on the same subject. Both committees apparently started with the same determination to take strong action. But their courses were different. The Vinson Committee held two days' hearings and heard two witnesses, one of whom opposed the bill, while the other, Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, urged modification. It then recommended the Vinson bill with changes, which its Chairman had drawn up in advance. There was a strong minority report. The Rules Committee gave it right of way by a 6-to-5 vote. This is the bill now before the House.

Problem Seemed More Complex

The Military Affairs Committee, under Chairman May, proceeded much less precipitately. It heard seven witnesses drawn from leaders of government and defense and a representative of the Dies Committee. At the outset its members were apparently just as eager for quick action as the Vinson Committee. But the cumulative effect of the evidence they heard dashed their enthusiasm for hurried legislation. The problem seemed much more complex to the May Committee after a week's hearings than it did to the Vinson Committee after two days.

Were the witnesses before the May Committee impartial? Well, they were summoned by the Committee itself. They contained Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and Sidney Hillman, whose strong opposition to anti-strike legislation should, perhaps, be written off as coming from witnesses too lenient to organized labor. But there were also William H. Davis, New York patent attorney, Vice-Chairman of the successful National Defense Labor Mediation Board, who headed the panel which settled the 75-day Allis-Chalmers strike; John D. Biggers, President of the Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Co., OPM Director of Production; Donald M. Nelson, of Sears Roebuck, OPM Director of Purchasing; William S. Knudsen himself, and John Lord O'Brian, OPM's Counsel. These men certainly are hard-headed and practical. And they uniformly expressed doubt, or outright opposition, to compulsory anti-strike legislation including cooling off periods, at this time.

Here are quotations. The statements are not definitive, of course. But they make handy reference material for the debates ahead on the Vinson bill.

"The longer I live," said Mr. O'Brian, "the less faith I have in being able to compel people to render service by the operation of law and the more faith I have in co-operation. . . . I believe that the old American method of negotiation and co-operation is the proper one, resorting to the compulsion of law only in extreme emergencies, when all the other methods have failed."

Knudsen Not Concerned Over Communism

Mr. Knudsen's views coincided with Mr. O'Brian's. He said the new mediation program is "working" and "settling strikes every day." He "hoped," he said, that the country could get by the emergency without legislation. As to Communism —to which 78 per cent of the public, according to a week-end Gallup Poll, attributes present defense strikes in large degree—Mr. Knudsen summarily dismissed it.

"I do not think Communists amount to anything. The Communist Party does not exist as far as I am concerned," he said.

Mr. Biggers was cautious. "I do not believe in a democracy forcing anybody to do anything until we have exhausted the powers of education and persuasion." He added, "If we can only accomplish things by an understanding of the problem and by voluntary patriotic response, it is better than doing it by law."

Mr. Nelson when asked bluntly if he favored restrictive strike legislation at this time, replied flatly, "No, I do not."

Mr. Davis, victor of the Allis-Chalmers peace effort, said:

"I believe that compulsory legislation in these matters—and I say this with great deliberation and some sorrow—is contrary to the four fundamental principles of democracy. And I further believe that history shows beyond the possibility of dispute that such legislation is ineffective."

The foregoing witnesses said substantially the same thing about "cooling off periods." They favored the idea but on a voluntary and not a compulsory basis. It is interesting to note that no witness summoned by Mr. May's eager committee, favored compulsory action.

Richard L. Strout

Food: Weapon of War More Potent Than Arms

'Inside the War'

By Joseph C. Harsch

Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has returned to the United States

WASHINGTON, May 6 — The United States seldom got as much good will for such a small investment as it obtained from the Red Cross food ships which have reached Marseille.

But few gestures of this kind have caused more tangles and stresses in diplomacy than the two ships already gone and proposals to send more.

How Nazis Use Food

The whole issue is fogged by emotionalism and the inability of Anglo-American thinking to see food to Europe in terms of a weapon of war. Germany regards food strictly from this point of view. It is used everywhere either to break resistance, to reward submission, or bribe receptiveness. Food is used coldly and unemotionally by Berlin. Until London and Washington can see it in the same light they will be beaten at the game of using food as a weapon of war and propaganda.

Germany is today sitting on thousands of tons of wheat carefully gathered from its French conquests and stored away for future use. That wheat represents the strongest weapon in the game Berlin is playing today for the complete capitulation of Vichy.

When southern France is hungry enough motor caravans will come south across the demarcation line. They will be food relief organizations each capable of feeding a large city. Their attendants will be the neatly uniformed women of the "N. S. V.", the National Socialist Party public welfare organization.

They will dole out food to the most hungry along with plentiful doses of Nazi propoganda and German flags. They will tell the French people that it is German "generosity" which is feeding them while the British blockade is starving them. They will pass over the fact that Frenchmen are hungry because the German army has confiscated all the food reserves of France, because German Government purchasing commissions have been commandeering food of every kind in both Occupied and Unoccupied France since the armistice.

French who will eat this German food may forget these facts too, and begin to look upon the Germans who feed them, with their own stolen food of course, as their friends.

Food and Propaganda

It is a beautiful scheme. It has been worked before. Those great caravans, "Hilfzüge" the Germans call them, have carried Nazi propaganda wrapped up in food to the most unreceptive places and, temporarily at least, won public submissiveness to German conquest. But the first step is to cause hunger.

France need not starve. France can more than meet the minimum food needs of its own population. But it cannot feed itself and the

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Flour Sent France To Be 'Gift' Bread

By the Associated Press

Marseille, France, May 6

The French public will learn through its newspapers today of the arrival of 13,500 tons of United States flour, the second half of which was brought by the freighter Ile de Re. The first was brought by the Leopold, May 1.

A brief announcement is to be published saying the flour has "just arrived" and expressing French gratitude for "the American Government's generous gesture which will premit free distribution of bread for three Sundays within the limits of rationing."

The first distribution of free bread made possible by American shipments is expected to take place on Mother's Day, May 25.

British Action in Iraq Resists Axis

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 6—Britain's friendly but firm reply to Turkey's offer to mediate in Iraq has given considerable satisfaction in military circles here.

It is felt that issues of the greatest importance to the future of the Empire hinge upon powerful and effective British military action immediately against Rashid Ali el Gailani and his followers.

The German hand is clearly seen behind the hostility of this group, which has seized the power in Iraq, and the prime military concern is held to be to overcome Rashid's forces before the Nazis can send air-borne troops to stiffen their opposition against Britain's admittedly small forces on the spot.

It is recognized, too, that the allegiance to Arab tribesmen as a whole is more likely to be influenced by firm, conclusive military action than anything else.

That explains certain misgivings at the news that only leaflets had been dropped on Baghdad, for it is felt that the Germans have established a long lead in the matter of propaganda in this region, and if any British activity can be construed by the Arabs as weak or hesitant, the adverse results are liable to be farreaching.

Pressure on Turkey

Meanwhile the Germans are achieving a build-up that promises to permit them either to by-pass Turkey or drive to the Middle East oil fields, or to place Turkey in a disadvantageous position for resisting demands for the concession of direct transport facilities.

Doubtless the Nazis will avoid fighting Turkey if possible, as they tried to avoid fighting Yugoslavia.

But there is no concealing the fact that the Turks, already more or less 'on the spot," will have serious strategic problems if the Germans attempt to secure the direct communication lines that must seem far more attractive to Nazi eyes than the prospect of sidestepping troops by air or sea via Syria.

It is emphasized that communications through Turkey indeed would be useful to any German eastward thrust, as those in Yugoslavia were in connection with the Greek campaign.

Crescent of Axis Bases

Germany's occupation of several Greek islands in the Aegean Sea, viewed in conjunction with Italy's Dodecanese Islands — now once more in the war picture—puts a threatening crescent of bases before Turkey's southwest coast at the same time as German occupation of the Bulgarian Black Sea ports draws attention to the possibility of invasion from the north. Moreover the augmentation of the German influence in Syria causes apprehension to the southwest.

The Germans have a strong military commission working in Syria as a sequel to France's capitulation. Recently the British Government has been compelled to draw the attention of Vichy's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the formidable extent of German infiltration there. At the same time news comes from diplomatic quarters that more than 5,000 Nazi tourists of military bearing have arrived in Iran.

These significant developments east and west of Iraq stress the significance of anti-British activities by pro-Nazi elements in that country in the locality of the oil pipe lines and airdromes and lead to hope here that the British will be able to hold the initiative in this region and strike hard enough to deliver a decisive blow without forfeiting Arab support in a wider field, or being compelled to destroy oil wells, pipe lines or other military facilities they may later need themselves.

Australians Build First Bristol Bomber

By the Canadian Press

London, May 6

The first Bristol Beaufort torpedo bomber built by the Australian Aircraft Commission passed its flying tests yesterday, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported.

The bomber is "especially adapted to Australian conditions and is a prototype for Commonwealth production," the BBC added.

Iraq: Germany's Promises And British Accomplishment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 6—Rashid Ali el Gailani, the self-appointed Premier of Iraq is now being promised by Reichsführer Hitler, according to reliable reports, that German success in the present war would make Iraq the leading state in the Arab Confederation.

Such action requires the co-operation of other Moslem States, particularly of Turkey and Ibn Saud of Arabia and the Imam of Yemen, and there is little likelihood of such co-operation.

As a result Herr Hitler's "new order" in the Arab world, like Premier Mussolini's before him, would be likely to produce disruption and chaos rather than order.

No "Holy War"

German propaganda is also declaring that the Arabs are now starting a "Holy War." But, as the Turkish messages point out, this is impossible without Turkish co-operation and especially without any Calpihate directing and calling up the faithful.

Britain's Strong Support

Britain has been the strongest supporter of Iraq independence since it founded the state after the Arabs had taken up arms on the British side in the World War.

The main work as founder of the present Kingdom was effected by Sir Percy Cox, who, as adviser to Emir Feisal, Iraq's first ruler, established the administrative machinery replacing that of Turkish regime.

Though the new regime was military in character and Indian in pattern, the past two decades have proved its efficiency.

Area of Potential Wealth

Iraq, or Mesopotamia as it was formerly known, consists practically of the former Turkish Provinces of Mosul, Baghdad, and Basra which, once were marvellously, and still are potentially, wealthy.

As Mesopotamia, which means the land between the two rivers, Euphrates and Tigris, it was the home of the oldest civilization, dotted with the remains of Nineveh and Babylon, relics of Iranian, Parthian, and Greek conquests and repository of ancient Arab and Jewish culture when the rest of the world was still primitive.

500 Years of Subjection

For nearly 500 years after the last of the Arab caliphs had been conquered by the Mongol hordes, Iraq's history was one of subjection. But with the end of the last war, an Arab king again reigned in Baghdad.

Emir Feisal, son of the Arab King of the Hedjas, was crowned King of Syria at Damascus, but was expelled by the French, who held mandatory powers there and became King of Iraq with British support after a plebiscite of Mesopotamian Arabs, which showed a 96 per cent majority in his favor.

Iraq's progress as a separate state has clearly indicated Britain's desire to help it to the fullest independence. Had Britain so desired, Iraq might have remained a colony, particularly in view of its important economic resources and strategical position in the Middle East.

Instead, on assumption that the Iraqi were capable of self-government, Britain aided it to evolve from a League of Nation's mandate, administered through Britain, to an independent Kingdom bound to Britain only by a treaty of alliance.

How Britain Aided

British support enabled Iraq to become a member of the League, thereby fulfilling the provision laid down, but never ratified, in the Treaty of Sèvres, Aug. 10, 1920.

Through the last 20 years Britain has co-operated with Iraq in developing its economic resources, after first setting its finances in order. Economically not only Mosul oil, but cotton growing and agriculture generally have been encouraged. Baghdad has become the center for Iranian trade, with Basra its gateway. Iraq is of primary importance as a country of transit.

In the World War the British built the Iraq railways and the port of Basra has been developed to become a modern harbor with a deep water channel through part of the Shat-el-Arab, leading to the navigable Tigris and to Abadan, the center of the Anglo-Persian oil company's refineries.

Irrigation program

Great irrigation projects also were the subject of reports by Sir William Wilcocks, who completed the building of the great Hindiyah barrage across the Euphrates in 1914.

Financially Iraq was not a source of profit to the earlier Ottoman Empire, mainly because Iraq was considered a foreign dependency where the revenues were only collected by means of minor military operations, with the cost often exceeding the proceeds. But even in the four years ending March 31, 1919, the revenue—£10,000,000—exceeded the expenditure by £2,000,000. Since then vast investments have been made. The British altogether are said to have invested more than £300,000,000 in Iraq.

Nowadays experts maintain that greater technical skill and more capital could provide living space for a much larger population than the present 4,000,000.

Iraq's gradual development under British tutelage opened with a period of difficulties and uprisings and a bitter press campaign warning Britain to "clear out." In the end a settled system of representative government was established and the British Administrator carried out a policy which healed the dynastic feud between King Feisal and the neighboring Arab monarch, Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia. Piracy and slavery from the Persian Gulf were abolished and Iraq became the pivot of Middle-East developments.

Iraq suffered the loss of some outstanding leaders during its short term of independence, including King Feisal, comrade of "Lawrence of Arabia," and ally of General Allenby, of Feisal's son Ghazi, so that the present king is a minor. This helps explain why the coup d'état of Rashid Ali el Gailani succeeded.

Nazi Pilots Must Show Proof Of Enemy Craft Destruction

BERLIN, May 6 (AP)—German pilots will need at least an acceptable witness or a photograph in the future to obtain credit for destroying planes or ships.

The new system for determining the number of planes downed and the number of planes and ships destroyed was ordered by Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, Chief of the Air Force.

The order includes these points:

When a British plane is shot down within German lines or in the home area the remains of the plane must be found on the ground before credit will be given.

Planes and ships will be regarded as destroyed only when they are burned, sunk or damaged so that they cannot be used further.

A pilot's request for recognition of destruction of British material will consist of five parts:

Credit Requirements

1. Filling out a form containing more than 20 questions and naming the witness.
2. Report of the fight.
3. Report of the witness.
4. A sketch.
5. A report from a superior officer.

Witnesses should not belong to the crew of the plane making the claim for recognition.

Strictly accurate reports in this respect are needed, it was said, to provide a basis for judgment of the situation, for the award of medals and to guarantee a truthful history of the war.

[Inauguration of a system of checks on German pilots' reports of damage to opposition aircraft and ships is highly significant in view of the wide divergences which have marked German and British communiqués.

British Investigation

British pilots' reports have been customarily subject to thorough investigation before being issued in communiqué form. Thus, in more than a dozen raids on the German-held French port of Brest, no claims were made that the German pocket battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, tied up there, had been hit, although bombs had "straddled" the vessels a number of times making hits apparently obvious.

Special camera guns have also been installed in a number of British planes. These are synchronized with the machine guns in order that a hit on an enemy plane can be clearly substantiated.

If Germany, after 20 months of warfare, is only now investigating a system by which it can check the authenticity of reports submitted by its air pilots, this fact is generally held to throw previous German claims in doubt.]

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Type of Scillonian Girl

© Fox; By a Staff Photographer

Taking Place of Men at War

Girls like this native of the Scilly Islands, off the southwest coast of Britain, are working in the flower fields in place of their men folk who have gone to war; and now the girls are to cultivate potatoes as well to meet the demand for more food.

Scillonians Turn to Potatoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Planting of half the Scilly Islands flower gardens with potatoes this year in compliance with the "grow more food" campaign, is a reversion to an earlier harvest, after more than 100 years of spring flower cultivation in this Atlantic outpost of Britain. It represents a real sacrifice to the war effort on the part of Scillonians as the potato crop is not as profitable financially as the flower trade.

It was in the 'thirties of last century that a hat box filled with daffodils and narcissi was sent tentatively to Covent Garden Market. The immediate success of the venture, due in part to the early spring in the islands which allowed spring flowers to brighten late winter in London, brought prosperity to a hard-pressed population. Failure of the kelp industry had been followed by an attempt to encourage fishing in the islands, but Scillonians were traditionally not fisher folk, and the net result was the sending of a few lobsters to market. Potatoes were the main crop until the advent of the flower trade, but for a century now, many of the islands have been ablaze in spring time with the fragrant blossoms of daffodils and narcissi.

The Scilly Islands have sent about 140 men to war service, and their work in the fields has been taken over by women and girls. Even small children help pick the flowers. This year they will also be doing unfamiliar work in the potato fields.

Swede Defends Nazi Trade

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Neutral Sweden's wartime commerce with Germany was defended for its mutual economic benefit in a radio address from Stockholm May 4 by Christian E. Gunther, Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The address, recorded by the American-Swedish News Exchange here, emphasized that there had been no "constant pressure" exerted by Germany, nor any "reluctant Swedish concessions."

"Sweden has conceded certain advantages to Germany and Germany has conceded certain advantages to us," the Minister said. "We have allowed Germany military transit according to a special agreement. Definite stipulations as to the manner and extent of this transit have been laid down and maintained.

"Germany on her side has greatly facilitated our rearmament and defense preparedness by supplying us with goods of various kinds. We supply her with iron ore in normal quantities and other useful commodities, and receive in return fuel and other goods of vital importance

"If Germany benefits from our iron ore," said Mr. Gunther, "we benefit no less from the German coal. That is, summarily expressed, the form which the Swedish-German relations have taken."

War Relief Passes 50 Million

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—War Relief agencies have collected between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 in the last 18 months, according to Joseph E. Davies, Former Ambassador to Soviet Russia and head of a three-man committee appointed by President Roosevelt eight weeks ago to investigate organizations raising funds for foreign and domestic relief resulting from the war in Europe.

Generally speaking, the cost of relief administration had been quite fair, Mr. Davies said, adding that it had been only the "exceptional case" where there has been graft and racketeering.

Mr. Davies disclosed that upward of 300 war relief organizations are listed by the State Department and that 103 of these are collecting relief for the Poles, 52 for the British, and 50 for the French.

He added that his committee, which includes Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati lawyer and brother of Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, and Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, President of the Carnegie Corporation, had found it necessary to urge the co-ordination of various groups in the war-relief field.

Seven private gardens are open to the public today in a program by the City Gardens Club to raise funds for vegetable seeds to be sent to Britain. Part of the proceeds of tours of five backyard gardens and two penthouse displays will be donated to American seeds for British soil, whose objective is the distribution of seeds for 6,000 British gardens.

Canadian Pleads for Speed

TORONTO, Ontario, May 6 (AP)—Defense Minister J. L. Ralston, in an address to visiting United States Rotarians, declared that "our most dangerous enemy on this side of the Atlantic is the idea that we have plenty of time."

The war effort "to insure the overthrow of Naziism," he said, should be spurred as realistically "as if the enemy were at our gates."

The Defense Minister, citing figures to show that Canada's Army, Navy and Air Force to date have suffered only about 700 casualties compared with more than 15,000 Canadians killed in the first 18 months of the 1914-18 World War, said that a war without casualty lists seemed unreal.

"But the fact we have suffered so lightly is no guarantee for the future," he said. "The time will come when all we can do in the way of preparation will be put to the test.

"Let me tell you all, there is nothing unreal about this war. It is a fight to the finish."

Calles in Mexico Again After Exile

MONTERREY, Mexico, May 6 (AP) — Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, one-time President and last of the big-time political exiles, has returned to his native land after five years in the United States. He said he might have something to say soon of keen interest to the people of Mexico.

Señor Calles was accompanied by members of his family, Gen. Jose Maria Tapia, who was exiled also by Cardenas, and by Jorge Castellanos, his private Secretary.

President Cardenas put Señor Calles and three of his followers aboard a plane for the United States on April 10, 1936, charging them with meddling in government affairs and "criminal labor against the Mexican revolution."

One Youth Who Should Be a Good Soldier

LEXINGTON, Ky. (AP)—When General Pershing Bishop of Conkling, Ky., appeared before a Flying Cadet board here, members of the board naturally asked questions about his name.

The youth said his parents were so enthused at the successes of the American army at the time he was born in the World War that they named him in honor of the A. E. F. General.

British Planes Bomb Iraq Military Posts

CAIRO, Egypt, May 6 (AP)—Fighting in Iraq has spread, with British planes bombing Iraq military positions at Diwaniya and motor transport at Al Falluja, the RAF Middle East Command announced today.

Diwaniya is on the Euphrates River, about 130 miles below Baghdad and Al Falluja is some 30 miles west of Baghdad, just below the British-held airdrome at Dhibban.

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—Turkey's offer to mediate the British-Iraq fight and Egypt's appeal to the people of Iraq to seek terms peaceably were sidetracked today in favor of continuation of the struggle on a military basis.

As Britain's land and air forces stepped up their efforts to subdue what the British termed the "illegal" regime of Premier Rashid Ali el Gailani, some sections of the London press called for results and took a critical view of the Government's handling of Iraq relations.

The Daily Herald described the diplomatic prelude to the outbreak of fighting May 2 in Iraq as "the latest example of inadequate British methods" and said there had been "either complacency or incompetence somewhere."

The Daily Mail asked if Britain's diplomatic representatives in Iraq had been "taken by surprise" and said members of Parliament would "demand a prosecution of the Iraq operation with the utmost vigor—something stronger than leaflets on Baghdad."

The Royal Air Force Middle East Command had announced May 5 that 24,000 leaflets written in Arabic had been showered on Baghdad by British bombers.

Artillery Bombed

A communiqué, however, told of raids elsewhere with machine guns and bombs, reported heavy attacks on Iraq artillery which had been shelling the British air base at Lake Habbaniyah, and said the RAF, largely through attacks on air fields, had put out of action "the greater part of the Iraq operational aircraft."

Turkey's offer to mediate in the war at its backdoor, came to naught—for the time being at least. An authorized British statement said the "friendly motives" of the Turkish Government were appreciated, but the withdrawal of Rashid Ali's troops from the seige of the Lake Habbaniyah base was "an essential prerequisite" to any negotiations.

At the same time, the German radio was heard in London quoting the Baghdad radio that Iraq also rejected the offer on the ground that a settlement could not be discussed until British troops withdrew from the Kingdom.

Appeal from Egypt

Dispatches from Cairo said Egypt's appeal, as one Arabic-speaking nation to another, that Iraq seek a peaceful settlement was made after a lengthy session of the Egyptian Cabinet.

The official French news agency, which is operated under German influence, said in dispatches from Baghdad that the Iraq Government had decided to resume diplomatic relations with Germany. The old Iraq Government had severed these relations at the start of the war.

Meanwhile, British quarters in Cairo said that so far, despite two appeals by Rashid Ali's Government, the Germans had given Iraq no aid other than moral support and money furnished before the outbreak of the fighting.

Turkey to Fortify Iranian Frontier

By the Associated Press

London, May 6

A Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Ankara said today that Turkey is taking measures to fortify the Turkish-Iranian frontier in accordance with an agreement signed last December.

Battle of Skies Over Britain Likely to Remain Night Fight

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AT A FIGHTER STATION, Somewhere in England, May 6—As pilots themselves see it, the forthcoming intensified air battle over Britain is going to continue to be mainly a night fight.

This is considered a decidedly favorable prospect by the R. A. F. because the operation of the night fighter is a phase of the war wherein statistics support the theory that the British have the edge on the Luftwaffe. Saturday night, for example, while R. A. F. bombers were raiding Germany and occupied territory on an extensive scale without losing a single machine, the Fighter Command had its biggest success so far, bringing down 13 enemy night bombers. Two of those fell to fighter guns not over Britain, but over Northern France. Altogether, it was a record night of success in Britain's defenses which accounted for total bag of 16 bombers—two picked off by guns and one tangled in the cable of a barrage balloon.

The daylight victory in the skies above England last summer and fall is history they feel sure won't repeat itself for the simple reason that they are convinced the Nazis won't try big-scale bombing by daylight any more. This is held to be particularly true because of the increased numbers of fighters now available, and because the British system indicating the approach of enemy aircraft is still obviously better than the Germans'.

This latter consideration, British pilots agree, affords at least part of the answer to the riddle people have been asking each other since the RAF bomber command resumed daylight raiding over Germany and the occupied countries, namely, why can the British do successful daylight bombing if the Germans cannot?

Observers Highly Efficient

The Observer Corps—those people concerned with announcing that enemy planes are on the way—are so efficient and have such reliable detector instruments that the feeling is strong that there is never any need to worry about being taken by surprise.

As it's expected, the air battle for Britain henceforth will be a night campaign with an increasing number of airmen being trained to participate in it.

"Night fighting," said one man now practising the art, "is a very tricky business because even on a moonlight night it's mighty hard to pick out an enemy in time to prevent yourself from flying past him and if you don't, he'll disappear and you are unlikely to see him again. Instruments and the system of operational control are improving all the time but often the flames from a bomber's exhaust are the only target that can be discerned and spotting them is made difficult by the glare of your own."

Raiders' Losses High

Last month the night bomber had a rougher handling over Britain than at any previous time during the war. Altogether in April 88 were brought down—50 by fighters, 34 by antiaircraft guns and the rest by "methods unspecified." The previous best month was March when the total bag was only 47, of which 26 were downed by night fighters. In January and February night fighters accounted for only two and four victims, respectively, and the improvement since then leads to the question of whether the fighter command is going to beat the night bomber as it has already beaten the day raider. The diminution of day bombing almost to the vanishing point means that fighter pilots have a good deal of time wherein, as one said, to "brush up on fighting technique." Squadrons are maintained at their stations in various stages of preparedness ranging from "readiness," which is self explanatory to "released for training" which means the squadron is unlikely to be required to operate fo. a specified period in which its members may practise aerobatics, discuss tactics and undertake instruction training, or routine maintenance duties.

Daylight Activities

At the present time the daylight operational activities of fighters consist almost entirely in convoying and "daylight sweeps" over the Continent. These aren't bombing raids but they achieve several purposes. They permit rapid reconnaissance, they tend to shake up German ground defenses and bring up squadrons of fighters to waste a little petrol, they permit sudden machine gun assaults on grounded aircraft or personnel from time to time, they "show the flag" to remind Continentals in the occupied countries that the RAF is on the job. As the Nazis avoid contesting the issue whenever possible, in the words of one airman, "It's usually a quite peaceful outing."

RAF pilots are very interested in the question of whether the United States is liable to come into the war. "It probably isn't necessary for them to do so," remarked one young Australian—there were also Canadians, Poles and Czechs at the station—"as long as they send plenty of planes, ships and tanks. But if I were an American sending planes, ships and tanks I think I'd come along with them just to make sure."

CCC Makes Progress In Erosion Control

WASHINGTON (AP) — Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees, assigned to erosion work eight years ago, have constructed 3,500,000 check dams, planted more than 250,000,000 trees in gullies and fields subject to critical erosion, constructed 27,000 miles of terraces and installed 350,000 terrace outlet structures.

Appeal From Egypt

CAIRO, Egypt, May 6 (AP)—An appeal to the Iraq Government to seek peaceful settlement of its undeclared war with Great Britain was made yesterday by the Egyptian Government after a long Cabinet meeting.

In announcing the appeal, the Egyptian Government said it was made by one country of the Arabic-speaking world to another because the Arabs as a whole were close to the democracies.

Egyptian Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha made this statement:

"The authorities of Iraq undoubtedly will appreciate the grave responsibility that rests on their shoulders, especially in these critical circumstances. We sincerely hope that both parties will reach a favorable solution of the present dispute which will restore peace and tranquillity in Iraq and that the war won't be extended to that part of the world."

[London sources reported the Cairo radio announced this message was sent to Iraq by the Egyptian Government:

"Egypt, which is tied to Iraq by bonds of sympathy and friendship that with time have always increased, hopes very sincerely the causes of the incident which started this conflict will be removed and the usual good relations between Iraq and her great ally will be re-established."]

Jingling of Overtime Wages South Bend Song of Prosperity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—"Would you believe it, the man who cleans my wallpaper now wants $1 an hour."

"You just can't get a woman by the day any more. When men are working the women stay home."

"I'm getting a new refrigerator with the money Al is earning on overtime."

Such snatches of conversation you hear in this industrial city, now humming with defense contracts. South Bend is in the center of a county selected for a U. S. census test as a typical industrial area. So its experiences now are doubtless a fair sample of what is going on in similar industrial cities all over the United States.

Depending upon three big industrial plants and numerous small ones, South Bend felt the depression seriously. But what a contrast now that overtime pay jingles in pockets of great numbers of workers and their labor is not rejected, but bid for with increasing wages.

At a Premium

Skilled workers, particularly those in the metal trades, are at a premium, reports the Indiana State Employment service. No wonder. Here is the vast Studebaker automobile plant busy with the additional job of making airplane engines for the defense program, while the newer Bendix plant is steamed up to make aircraft accessories. Tool and die shops are running at capacity providing the tools for other industries. Another factory is making ventilating equipment for submarines, while still another is producing microphones for army communications. And numerous other small firms are similarly engaged.

The labor shortage extends to the offices of these companies.

Even the homes feel the effect of the upturn in the labor market. When a girl can get a good job in a factory, she is pretty likely to turn her back on dishwashing and handling the vacuum cleaner. Older women who went out by the day may not be able to qualify for factory jobs, but when their husbands or sons have jobs they don't have to be wageners. Many women used to hire girls to take care of their children while they went out to clean other people's homes at a slightly better pay. It doesn't take much of a wage increase in the husband's pay envelope to keep these mothers home.

In Many Ways

You hear about these changes in the living rooms of South Bend, when people talk about their troubles in getting help or the good fortune that has come to the neighbors now that Dad and son are both working and getting time-and-a-half for overtime. But it isn't only in talk you learn these things. They show up brightly in the statistics gathered by the South Bend Association of Commerce. You may surmise that a lot more people have jobs now than last year at this time; the figures tell you the increase is actually 24 per cent. You may guess that the people who have jobs are earning more; the statistics show a solid 43.7 per cent increase in pay rolls.

That rise of income shows itself in many ways. First and most important, it has cut relief rolls. There are 37 per cent fewer cases and the cost of relief is 32.3 per cent less than it was last year. WPA employment has dropped—about 29 per cent for the quarter.

And of course people are spending more. There was 12 per cent more milk delivered; 107 per cent more building permits were issued; 14 per cent more telephones installed; and a rise in 39.6 per cent in the purchase of new automobiles was recorded.

It's getting hard to find a place to live in South Bend. It's especially difficult to find a house or flat to rent at around $35 or $40. The government is building 500 low-cost houses for defense workers, but this is not expected to make a great change in the housing market. When new officials or laborers come to town, they have to search pretty thoroughly to find what they want. About the only vacancies, say the real estate people, are those made when some family builds and decides to rent the house it is leaving. "For rent" signs are seldom seen these days. They were plentiful enough during the depression when families doubled up.

But this is a peculiar kind of prosperity. Much of it seems to depend upon defense contracts. People know this, and are probably a little more cautious about spending than they would be otherwise. But whatever the cause, they are glad to see the factories, big and little, running full blast again. It's a cheerful sight for any industrial city.

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Hughes Urges U. S. Keep 'Lamps of Justice' Bright

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—America must keep the "lamps of justice" shining bright in this hour of world crisis, Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, told the American Law Institute here today.

The great resources of the United States are being summoned, he announced, "for the defense of our way of life."

Speaking as the Chief Justice of America's highest tribunal, Mr. Hughes said:

"The lamps of justice are dimmed or have wholly gone out in many parts of the earth, but these lights are still shining brightly here."

Continuing, he declared: "We are engaged in harnessing our national power for the defense of our way of life. But that way is worthwhile only because it is the pathway of the just.

"It is our high privilege, although our task may seem prosaic, to strengthen the defenses of democracy by commending to public confidence and esteem the working of the institutions of justice in both state and Nation."

Improved Justice

The "prosaic" tasks regarding which the Chief Justice made his annual accounting to the semi-official law institute, which acts as a clearing house and instrument for procedural reform, were all in the direction of improved justice.

He praised improved procedures adopted in Federal criminal cases and more efficient court handling through the newly established Administrative Office under Director Henry P. Chandler.

"It is highly important that we should not merely have a record of apparent delays but should know the reasons for them," he said concerning court congestion which Mr. Chandler's agency is investigating. He deplored the case load of Federal probation officers which, at 148 is "still far too high."

He hailed the model Youth Correction Authority Act drawn up by the Law Institute last year and now pending approval in state legislatures, which, he said, was justly described as "the most important constructive suggestion for dealing with the crime problem that has been made since the original probation and juvenile court legislation."

After citing specific examples of judicial improvements, the Chief Justice said in part:

"So we steadily advance in perfecting machinery and improving opportunity. Still, in every department of administration it is the human factor that counts most. The community looks to our judges for competency, efficiency, and impartiality, without which codes merely add to an accumulation of legal futilities. Competency, meaning learning in the law and trained skill in the application; efficiency, meaning the avoidance of waste motion, the bringing of litigation to its essential points and promptness in decision; impartiality, which means that the scales of justice are not weighted by prejudice or favor.

"Democracy cannot escape its pressure groups. Each interest has its imperious demands. These groups compete in the market place, in the forums of public opinion, in popular elections, and in our legislative halls, but they have no place in the halls of judicial administration.

"The lamps of justice are dimmed or have wholly gone out in many parts of the earth, but these lights are still shining brightly here. We are engaged in harnessing our national power for the defense of our way of life. But that way is worthwhile only because it is the pathway of the just.

"It is our high privilege, although our task may seem prosaic, to strengthen the defenses of democracy by commending to public confidence and esteem the working of the institutions of justice in both State and Nation."

Roosevelt Message

President Roosevelt, in a message to the 750 members of the Institute, asserted "in this critical period the democracies are engaged in an endeavor to vindicate the reign of law and to sustain the supremacy of popular government."

"It is particularly vital, therefore," he said, "in the stress and strain of the world conflict, that orderly development of jurisprudence should not be neglected. The continuous process of adjusting and molding the law to conform to the social needs of the times must proceed without undue interruption."

In his annual report, William Draper Lewis of Philadelphia, the Institute Director, announced a gift of $164,000 from the Carnegie Corporation to continue the work for the next three years. The major objective of the Institute, which consists of prominent attorneys and judges throughout the Nation, is the clarification and simplification of the common law.

Liberality of Court Affirmed by Hughes

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 6

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes said yesterday that the Supreme Court is "extremely liberal."

Smilingly, he made this statement in response to an attempt by Walter S. Smith, Birmingham attorney, to bring certain data to the Court's attention in connection with a case. The Chief Justice held that the material could not be considered.

"I understood the Supreme Court was very liberal," the attorney said.

"We are extremely liberal," the Chief Justice replied, "but we happen to be bound by rules of law."

Defense Board Renews Effort To Settle Labor Disputes

By the Associated Press

The Defense Labor Mediation Board today renewed its efforts to avert threatened strikes against General Motors Corporation and the Minneapolis-Honeywell Company, while Labor Department conciliators attempted to settle a strike involving 1,400 bus drivers and other employees of the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines.

Union demands for a closed shop and wage increases figured in the bus strike and General Motors dispute, with Union recognition reported to be the chief demand of Congress of Industrial Organizations employees of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Company.

The Minneapolis Company has orders for $2,000,000 worth of artillery equipment for the Army.

General Motors has about $700,000,000 worth of national defense orders in its 61 plants which employ 160,000 workers.

One GM plant, the Packard Electric Division at Warren, Ohio, was closed May 1 by a strike for wage increases, and in protest against dismissal of certain employees. Doors of the plant were re-opened by the Company yesterday, but observers did not see any workmen go through the picket lines.

C. I. O. employees of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company at Pittsburgh notified the Mediation Board yesterday that they would defer a threatened strike pending efforts by the Board to settle the dispute. At issue are wage and contract renewal demands.

In an echo of the month-long shutdown of Appalachian soft coal mines, C. I. O. coal miners of Arkansas and Oklahoma presented formal demands on operators for basic wage increases of $1 a day, in line with the increases granted in the east.

Other strike developments:

Lorain, Ohio—The C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee called a strike at the American Stove Company, employing 450. The Union asked 10 cents an hour increase to make the rate 72½ cents.

San Diego, Calif.—American Federation of Labor building trades officials said the Government had agreed to make a recent 10 per cent raise retroactive to March 17 for work on the $9,000,000 Kearney Mesa defense housing project. As a result, they said, a threatened strike would be called off.

Reliable sources said prior to the wage boosts, roofers were getting $7 daily; electricians $1.25 an hour; painters $1 an hour and floor layers $9 a day.

Unions to which the affected men belonged, however, declined to release detailed new wage scales.

Flagstaff, Ariz.—Six hundred carpenters and joiners struck at the Saginaw and Manistee Lumber Company, asking an increase from 36 to 50 cents an hour.

Harrisburg, Pa.—William Green, President, pledged yesterday the fullest co-operation of the American Federation of Labor in the national defense program.

"I say that without reservations of any kind," he declared in an address to the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor here.

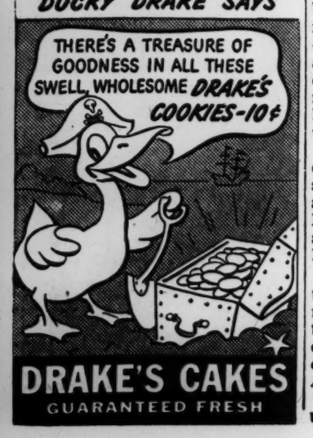
Mr. Green said he felt "compelled" to make this statement because John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers (C. I. O.) and former President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, had asserted last week that the Government should not expect too much co-operation from labor unless it afforded labor a greater voice in its councils.

The A. F. of L. President declared, too, that Mr. Lewis had spoken of the European conflict as an "unnecessary imperialistic war." Mr. Green commented that "it is also the policy of the Communist Party so to regard it."

Detroit—All three plants here of the Ex-Cell-O Corporation, manufacturers of tools and dyes in national defense production, were closed this morning by a strike of employee members of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.).

The strike followed two weeks of unsuccessful negotiations.

DUCKY DRAKE SAYS



DRAKE'S CAKES
GUARANTEED FRESH

Douglas Shares Patented Riveting Process

Eliminating 'gooseflesh' from planes permits increased speed from same power.

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

So that American military airplanes, and eventually civil aircraft, may be faster by being aerodynamically more efficient, the Douglas Aircraft Company has announced that its patented flush riveting process will be made available to the American aircraft industry.

This was announced by the National Aircraft Standards Committee, which disclosed that at its last meeting Douglas representatives formally gave the aircraft industry, in the interests of national defense, all legal authority to use and derive the production advantages of its patent No. 2,233,820.

The patent covers the method of flush-riveting sheetmetal airplane parts with rivets having any usual angularity of head, preferably an angle approaching 100 degrees. Considerable riveting can be done, it is explained, without previous preparation of the parts to be joined. Recently granted the patent, the Douglas company waived its patent methods to the industry without cost or liability.

By eliminating the "gooseflesh" on the surface of plane wings caused by hundreds of rivets, the aerodynamic efficiency of wings will thus be increased. In this era of higher and higher air speeds no single factor may be ignored that will produce better performance.

Air Attracts Sons

"You're John Knox, aren't you? Well, I'm Reid Woodward-'Jello'."

Thus "gagged," Mr. Woodward, member of the family which founded the company of the "six delicious flavors" when he first met John Brooks Knox, son of a rival packaged dessert company. These youths are typical of the scions of some of America's industrial families who are receiving air training at the Ryan School of Aeronautics, San Diego, Calif.

Among these sons there are Whitelaw Reid, son of Ogden and Helen Reid, owners of the New York Herald-Tribune. He is working toward an appointment in the Naval Air Service. Henry E. Huntington, II, son of the pioneer railroad builder, and under draft age, is working for his advanced pilots ticket to obtain work in ferrying planes from American factories to Canada.

Then there are David Boothe, brother of Clare Boothe, the playwright, and William H. Ryan, a member of the Montana mining family and a cousin of Thomas Fortune Ryan, III, President of Mid-Continent Airlines. The Ryan school claims many other prominent graduates who are members of leading families.

Camouflage Tricks

Experiments have been under way for some time with various so-called "invisible paints" for airplane camouflage purposes, Pittsburgh Plate Products magazine says. Considerable use is being made of a dull paint with light absorbent qualities so well developed as to reflect but a few rays of a searchlight.

For use in daylight, a two-tone coating has been tried; light blue on the underside to blend with the sky, and a darker tone on the top side of the plane to blend with the ground. This makes the plane far less conspicuous from above or below.

McClelland Barclay, magazine illustrator, not long ago developed and patented a type of camouflage for ships consisting of blue and gray lines which run at all angles on the side. The bottom is covered also with blue and white lines. The object of this marking is not so much for invisibility as to make the actual outline of the ship indistinguishable.

Almost Invisible

It probably is possible, Plate Products says, to paint a plane in such a way that on hazy days it would be invisible at a distance of 100 to 200 yards. So-called invisible planes use two kinds of paint one for night, one for day. The first is a dull black, light absorbent variety, calculated to be difficult to spot with searchlight, and the second is a bright aluminum compound, designed for clear sunshiny weather.

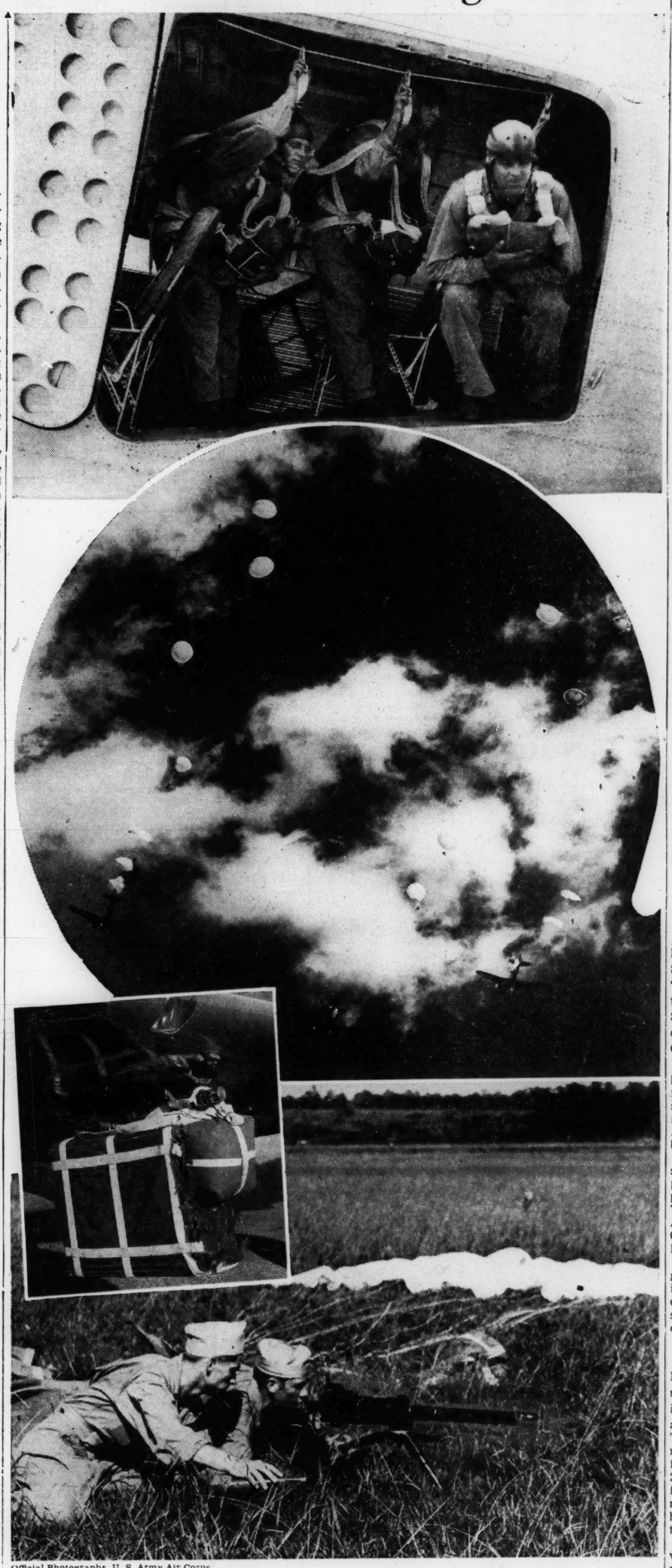
Another scheme put forward is to use removable colors, enabling the color of the plane to be changed quickly to blend with the terrain.

Cooling of airplane engines with paint is a new wrinkle discussed by the Society of Automotive Engineers in Detroit. Experiments have shown that, though the cooling of a test cylinder was reduced 4 per cent by a layer of asbestos paper, one coat of enamel increased the cooling effect to 13 per cent; two coats increased it to 20 per cent, the third coat to 23 and the fourth coat to 24 per cent.

'Tell It to the Marines' —Town of Marines Will

MARINES, N. C., May 6 (AP)—The Marines soon will be taking over the little, 50-year-old town of Marines.

The town's eight families and 40 persons will have to be evacuated. They are in the area of the $14,575,000 Marine training base under construction in Eastern North Carolina.



Official Photographs, U. S. Army Air Corps

Soldiers Learn New Aerial Technique

Upper: To eliminate errors in judgment, a 12-foot web strap attached to the parachute pack is snapped to the steel cable (top). When the trooper bails out, this strap yanks the cover off the pack, automatically releasing the parachute. Center: Group of parachutists in the air. Inset: Food, additional guns and ammunition, and water can be dropped to parachute troops in loads up to 200 pounds in this adjustable container. Bottom: A few seconds after bailing out and ready to go into action with well-co-ordinated fire power.

New York Milk Firms Deny Antitrust Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Confidence that charges of arbitrary price fixing of milk sold to stores would be disproved was voiced by officials of the Borden Company and the Sheffield Farms Company here today following the handing up of a Federal indictment against these concerns, three Broden and one Sheffield affiliates and some of their officials yesterday.

Borden and Sheffield control between 50 and 60 per cent of the milk distributed here, and the indictment under the Sherman Antitrust Act, handed up to Judge Murray Hulbert of the Federal Court was based on evidence gathered by Federal attorneys with the co-operation of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and other city officials.

Conviction on the charges is punishable by a fine of $5,000 for the corporate defendants and $5,000 and a year in prison for each of 33 individuals named in the true bill. Among these are 18 Borden officers and employees and 13 Sheffield officials.

The indictment declares that Borden and Sheffield sold milk in stores at 2 cents more a quart than that distributed by the affiliates, although "there was substantially no difference in quality, purity and wholesomeness" among the various brands. The Sheffield affiliate named in the indictment was the Muller Dairies, Inc., National Dairy Products Corporation unit, and the Borden subsidiaries named were Reid's Union Dairy Company, Dairy Sealed, Inc., and Interstate Dairy Company.

Executives of both milk companies in brief announcements voiced confidence that their transactions would be vindicated on further examination and stressed that the indictment concerned itself with a part of their business that has shown a deficit for years.

"Milk prices to producers, which represent more than 50 per cent of all of our costs, are fixed by Federal and State Governments and have been under the present program ever since September, 1938," William H. Marcussen, President of Borden's Farm Products Division and a defendant, said. "The retail and wholesale prices we received from our customers in 1940 were such that our division not only did not make exorbitant profits, but actually operated at a loss for the year."

F. J. Andre, President of Sheffield, found the indictment a "great surprise" and said no charges were leveled against the sale of milk at retail to homes.

"The complaint is confined to the sale of milk in stores," he continued. "For many years store sales have been an unprofitable part of our business. Competition in the sale of milk in New York City is intense and continuous. When all the facts are presented I am confident that it will be clear that our company has not violated the antitrust laws."

Forces on March

By Charles A. Beard

Professor of Government, Columbia University and Historian

Those, then, who believe in freedom as restraints on arbitrary power and as a good in itself may take courage. The very stars may not be marshalled on their side, but undying forces of humanity march with them.

From "Freedom, Its Meaning." Published by Harcourt, Brace & Co.

Find Rest . . . Happiness

here, in an atmosphere of pleasant friendliness. Spacious rooms, delicious meals, indoor entertainment. Golf on our 250-acre estate. Horseback riding—Fishing—Bird Walks—Campfire Dinners.

A. Gordon Moody, *Manager*

THE NORTHFIELD and CHATEAU
EAST NORTHFIELD MASS

Washington Sideglances

British Ambassador is democratic and also 'cute'—While his wife likes to give hitch-hikers a lift—Secretary Knox gives people downstairs a break—And a Senator's wife entertains baby chicks.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

British Democrat: No Washington personage is being quite so democratic these days as British Ambassador Viscount Halifax Twice within the last week, he has made front pages of local newspapers by his encounters with everyday Americans in informal circumstances.

One afternoon as he was strolling in Rock Creek Park with Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner in Canada, three barefooted waitresses from a dine and dance cafe in southwest Washington left their wading to get his autograph.

The Ambassador wrote it on the lid of a popcorn box very agreeably and helped them feed the ducks before he and his visitor took to a quiet bench for conversations.

"He sure was cute," reported the waitresses when they recounted their "big thrill" to the papers.

And Wife: A few days later a young married couple hitchhiking from Waynesboro, to Charlottesville, Va. thumbed themselves a ride in the Ambassador's car as he was returning from the dedication of the Woodrow Wilson birthplace at Staunton, Va.

At Charlottesville they learned who their host was and Lady Halifax unpinned the corsage of purple orchids she was wearing and gave them to the young wife to take to her mother in a hospital there.

Knox Moves Out: Because Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, erstwhile Rough Rider, is accustomed to 25 minutes of good, stiff track practice each morning, he spends most of his nights nowadays on the U. S. S. Sequoia tied up at the Washington Navy Yard.

And is the family in the apartment under him at Wardman Park relieved!

Chicks Move In: Guests at the palatial Hotel Mayflower here last week included a brood of baby chicks who shared the apartment of Senator Ralph O. Brewster. The chicks, a gift to Mrs. Brewster from Representative Elmer H. Wene, who operates a baby chick hatchery at Vineland, N. J. accompanied Mrs. Brewster to her Dexter, Maine home this week, spending the night enroute at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York.

Break For The Newspapers: President Roosevelt's "fighting" speech at Staunton, Va., Sunday was not radiocast over the national networks because neither they nor the President wanted to order last minute cancellations of church and commercial programs.

Up until the time the President left Washington on Friday, Secretary Stephen T. Early insisted the remarks at the Woodrow Wilson birthplace would be casual and extemporaneous. Then the President decided to write it out, but he still refused to attach to it the importance that would justify cancellation of regular radio programs on such short notice.

Broadcasting companies here deny they fell down on the job. They each send an announcer and engineer with the President and could, they say, radiocast a speech on 10 minutes notice.

As it was, the only microphone that picked up the talk belonged to WRVA, a local Virginia station.

Strike 'Cooling-Off' Measure Taken Up by Senate Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6—First hearings were held today before a Senate body on a proposed strike "cooling-off" period, modeled after the Minnesota Law and backed by Senator Joseph H. Ball, Republican newspaperman appointed by Gov. Harold E. Stassen.

Although two House committees have heard witnesses on the defense strike situation this is the start of Senate activity on the matter, and in this instance the Ball proposal is being heard only before a subcommittee.

Besides the young Senator himself, who introduced the measure proposing a month's cooling-off period, two industrialists testified, Thomas R. Jones of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Col. William F. Long for the Cleveland Associated Industries.

The Administration has not given the Ball proposal its backing and the real fight will come over the more drastic Vinson anti-strike bill, if and when it comes over from the House.

Vast Loss of Work Hours

Including the coal strike, the Nation has already lost approximately 1.9 times as many man days in 1941 to April 26 as were lost in all of 1940, Mr. Jones said today There were nearly half as many man days lost from strikes in defense industries alone up to April 26 in 1941, he said, as were lost from all strikes in all of 1940. The number of man days lost, he said, has steadily increased from month to month in 1941.

Repeating that the N. A. M. would not attempt to forbid strikes altogether, Mr. Jones gave general approval to the Ball bill, though declaring that it "leaves many of the most troublesome labor disputes beyond the reach of its provisions" and citing particularly the matter of the open shop. Under the more drastic Vinson bill, which comes up for House vote this week, the open or closed shop would be frozen in a defense plant for the duration of the emergency.

Written Notice Required

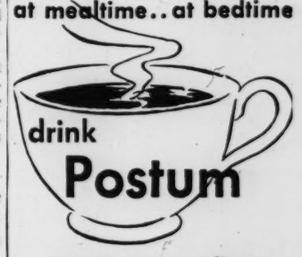
Senate bill 683 by Senator Ball is intended to postpone defense production stoppages while public authority investigates the facts and seeks a settlement. Under the proposal:

1. Employers and employees are required to give each other written notice of changes in employment conditions and utilize the next 10 days, if necessary, in efforts to reach agreement.

2. If no agreement is reached either party within the next 10 days may give notice to the United States Conciliation Service of an intention to strike or lockout, during which time a strike is made illegal.

3. If the industry affected is a defense industry, the conciliator may notify the President of failure to reach an agreement, who may then set up a special mediation board to investigate and publish a report of its findings. Until the report of such board is published, within 30 days, a strike shall be unlawful.

at mealtime . . at bedtime



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New Zealand General Heads Allied Force Base at Crete

CANEA, Crete, May 6 (AP)—Maj. Gen. B. C. Freyburg, V. C., Commander-in-Chief of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of Allied forces on the Island of Crete.

The appointment was disclosed in an order of the day addressed to all officers and ranks in Crete by Emmanuel Tsouderos, Greek Prime Minister and Minister of War.

General Freyberg, who has been decorated for bravery and distinguished service on several occasions, was responsible for a remarkable feat of heroism during the World War, when he was fighting with the New Zealanders and Australians at the Dardanelles.

With his body painted black, he swam two miles from a British destroyer to the Turkish shore with a raft containing a calcium flare in tow. Having reached the shore he crept up to the Turkish lines and ignited the flare. The diversion that he thus caused enabled the British to land troops at other points on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Although wounded nine times during the previous war, this did not prevent him from attempting to swim the Channel in 1925, a feat that he failed to accomplish by only 400 yards. General Freyberg's prowess at swimming was responsible for his joining the "Anzacs" at Gallipoli in the first place, for it was when he happened to be in San Francisco at the beginning of the war that he won a swimming contest and with the prize money paid his passage to London.

The responsible post now entrusted to this intrepid New Zealander has been announced very shortly after announcement of the promotion of the Australian Commander, Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, to be second-in-command to Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander of the British Imperial forces in the Middle East.

The City of Canea, Capital of Crete, has been the headquarters of Greek King George II and his Ministers since the advance on Athens forced them to flee their mainland Capital to avoid falling into Nazi hands. The Government is sworn to carry on resistance from Crete.

The announcement coincides with a British announcement from Cairo that four German warplanes have been shot down in sky battles over Crete and others by anti-aircraft fire, indicating the island may be the target of intensive Nazi attacks.

By a Staff Artist

Maj. Gen. B. C. Freyburg

Newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of Allied forces on Island of Crete.

Situation in South Pacific: Is Japan Unbeatable?

Philippines are regarded as weak spot in defense in line with Singapore and the Netherlands Indies.

On an extensive tour, Miss Oakes had an unusual opportunity to make a detailed study of the political and strategic situation in the Netherlands Indies.

By Vanya Oakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—Are the Netherlands Indies, Singapore, and the Philippines capable of holding their own in case of attack from Japan—at least until American aid arrived? Would American aid under existing conditions be effective? These are questions which these outlying parts are compelled to consider.

The countries cannot be judged as separate units. Geography has made them interdependent strategically. The Philippines are a stone's throw from Japanese-occupied Hainan. The Philippines form a bridge between Japanese territory and Borneo. Borneo is only a few hours' flying time from Java and Sumatra of the Netherlands Indies and Sumatra practically bumps Singapore.

The defense of the South Pacific area clearly depends upon Singapore with its naval base. The base was constructed with a view to making it the service station for Britain's Far Eastern fleet. Should the Grand Fleet move to Eastern waters, it would find there an extensive harbor, docks where even the biggest battleship could be accommodated, workshops where machinery and guns could be attended to, wharfs for revictualling and refueling.

The Admiralty harbor has more than 20 miles of deep water anchorage.

New Factor Introduced

But is Singapore now, with the airplane, safe from enemy attack? Its location would appear to make it a perfect target. The straits are dangerously narrow. Singapore was conceived as a part of a naval empire when the Navy was a guarantee of protection and invulnerability. But this no longer obtains.

In any event the Grand Fleet is fairly well occupied elsewhere—in the Mediterranean and in home waters. It was hoped that some of the Mediterranean fleet could be brought back to Singapore, but that appears highly doubtful now.

There is only a small skeleton of a fleet in Singapore now. And what is the value of a naval base without a navy? Also Singapore presupposed the co-operation of the French Fleet in Saigon, which is of no assistance now. The Netherlands Navy is small and would be busy at home. So the American fleet is the only fleet afloat at the moment which could really make use of Singapore's excellent facilities.

This indeed, it is thought, would be Singapore's greatest value at this time.

Recent events in Indo-China and Thailand (Siam) now provide a new menace to Malaya. One military official in Singapore said that if the Japanese gained any sort of a real foothold in Thailand, it would mean that the British would have to reconstruct the defense of Malaya entirely. This they have already started to do, with the importation of large numbers of Australian troops, most of which have gone up north.

Food and Fuel Vital

It is a question whether the Japanese could come in this way. It is fairly obvious that they could not land on the east coast, which is jungle and has no roads. But if they came through Thailand, they would come down the west coast which does have roads. If the Japanese get the right to establish air fields just over the Malayan border, they would be within easy flying distance of Singapore.

There are two other weaknesses in the Malayan picture, food and fuel. The fuel comes from Borneo and Sumatra, both very close at hand, but apt to be cut off in the event of hostilities. The British are laying in supplies, but there again the airplane is a menace. The present tanks are veritable targets, so efforts are being made to construct underground tanks, which, however, cannot be done in a day. As to food, Malaya imports two thirds of its rice; principally from Thailand and Burma, some from Indo-China. The latter is out of rice, and the Thailand supply menaced, as would be the Burmese if the Japanese get organized in Thailand.

What preparations can be made are going ahead; troops are being imported, the air force greatly strengthened, munitions stored. The weaknesses are in the fundamental preparations. There is nothing very much the British can do about that at the moment. A gigantic air force would help, but where is one to beg, borrow, or steal one these days?

In Netherlands Indies

The Netherlands Indies are confronted by problems quite different from those in Malaya. The matters of fuel and food are not so drastic. Oil is nearer, and while the Borneo supply might be cut off by hostilities, is is doubtful if the Sumatra wells would be severed from Java completely, unless it became necessary to destroy them. The Dutch have succeeded in making the islands self-supporting as to rice, which would be an immense asset in case of war.

Then the Netherlands Indies are further from the Hainan and Formosa bases, and are not accessible by land.

Sumatra's proximity to Singapore is in a sense an automatic defense. Any direct naval attack would have to pass Singapore. Its impenetrable jungle is another automatic defense. Palembang, where are the large American oil fields, is vulnerable from the air. It is the only large cluster of buildings in the midst of endless miles of jungle, one could scarcely miss it. There is some defense against raids, but certainly not sufficient if the Japanese really went after it.

Java is the strongly defended island, with the naval base at Soerabaya. The air force is being increased as rapidly as planes can be bought and pilots trained; the Navy augmented by small craft such as mosquito torpedo boats, and mine layers. These are built in the islands, and there are docking facilities for cruisers, but not for battleships.

Plenty of Cash Ready

The military situation in the islands might be summed up as follows: The Dutch have not enough of anything except grim determination. And cash, they have plenty of that, and are trying to buy planes, guns, small ammunition, but they just can't get these much-needed implements. Estimates vary widely as to the numerical strength of the Air Force, as high as 500 front-line craft and as low as 150; 250 seems to be the figure easiest to verify, and a goodly quantity of trainers. The Army in peacetime is between 40,000 and 50,000, now about double with a ratio of four natives to one Netherlander.

The last available figures for the Navy are: Five cruisers, 12 destroyers, 18 submarines, between 75 and 100 torpedo boats, and a good supply of small coastal craft. The Navy also operates a coastal air patrol, and is developing a bombing squadron, mostly with the new PBY flying boats. This is no mean foundation for a colonial navy, but not sufficient to hold off the Japanese one.

The Dutch are fully aware of this, and consequently the theme song of their defense is that the Japanese shall not be allowed to penetrate within the islands, that the planes and submarines are to keep them at bay. And here we come to the Outer Islands, the vulnerable point.

There is an auxiliary naval base at Ambon, near the Moluccas. But aside from this, and the naval air patrol, the protection is very rudimentary.

Infiltration via these scattered islands would put a difficult decision up to the Navy. Should it risk leaving Java and Borneo exposed to ward off possible landings among these outer possessions? The Air Force would also have the same problem.

The Philippines are the weakest link, from a military point of view, in the South Pacific group. They are near Formosa and Hainan, and the Mandated Islands. America has not done much about defending the Philippines.

The Philippines have no munitions plants. Every bullet would have to be shipped across the Pacific. They have no naval base suitable for major operations. Singapore is 2½ to 3 days away. There are no adequate coastal defenses.

There is Corregidor, often called the Gibraltar of the Philippines. In normal times 4,500 troops are kept there. There are more now, with still more arriving in the immediate future.

America's Asiatic fleet in peacetime consists of: One 10,000-ton cruiser, and one 7,000-ton cruiser; 12 destroyers, and 12 submarines. These figures have been augmented recently, as has the air strength.

In the event of hostilities America could bring down from China the Marines—1,100 normally in Shanghai and 500 in North China, more now.

Perhaps one of the gravest problems would be the storing of supplies—oil, munitions, chemicals for bombs and torpedoes—there is no adequate equipment for such storage on a wartime scale.

One military authority estimates that to really make the Philippines able to resist assault would cost a billion dollars; would require 100,000 American troops, and 500 front-line aircraft.

Japan's protecting string of islands are a source of considerable concern. They form a chain down the entire Asiatic mainland. From the Kuril Islands, off northern Siberia, down past the Japanese group, to Formosa, and now Hainan, plus the Spratly group well within the South China Sea. And lying out in the Pacific about parallel with the Philippines, the Mandated group, which could form a barrier from Australia to Japan, and thus hamper the movement of the American Navy; these islands, furthermore, cut across the Clipper route. Guam is completely surrounded by Japanese islands—not to mention the matter of Yap, the focal point for cable communications in the Pacific, now a Japanese Mandated isle.

Guam is 1,780 miles from the Philippines. But Formosa is only 250 miles from the most northern point of the islands.

By a Staff Artist

Japan Faces Three Major Powers

Defense possibilities indicated of Singapore, the Philippines, and the Netherlands Indies, which, in case of attack, might, it is thought, hold out until help came from America.

Spain Waits and Watches As Axis Marks Time in West

Continued from Page 1

base for Axis submarines. The Nazis in their desire to complete the introductory penetration of French Morocco have demanded that Vichy discontinue the French ban on German "tourists" going to Morocco. In this they have understood to have been successful, and it is reported that hundreds of French visas are now available for Germans who plan to "visit" French Morocco.

The anniversary of the Spanish revolt against Napoleon was used as propaganda for Spain's so-called just rights, living space and other demands, with press and radio comments supporting a book simultaneously published claiming Oran for Spain, a Spanish protectorate over all Morocco, the remainder of Algeria and part of British Nigeria. Throughout Madrid placards appeared demanding the cession to Spain of Casablanca, Algiers, Oran and Fez, all of which are now under French sovereignty.

Such demands, coming when Herr Hitler is seeking to drive a hard bargain with Vichy for aid in Syria in connection with his Middle East drive against Britain, clearly indicate that if Berlin isn't the origin of such propaganda, Herr Hitler is certainly prepared to utilize Spanish Nationalist ambitions for his own ends.

"Victim" of Blockade

For such concessions to a submissive Spain would give Herr Hitler plenty of naval bases along the whole African coast facing the Atlantic.

German propaganda through the Spanish press, radio and whispering campaigns concentrates upon picturing Spain as a starving victim of the British blockade. Recently exaggerated rumors suggested Señor Ramon Seranno Suñer, the Foreign Minister, might supercede Gen. Francisco Franco but now concentration is upon Britain's military failures rather than Spain's domestic politics.

Spain itself does nothing to refute this propaganda. The fact that statistics on foodstuffs shipped to Spain from British owned stocks overseas give the lie to Axis propaganda cannot influence Spanish public opinion since all references to them are excluded deliberately from the Spanish press and radio which, instead, produces lampoons of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's ferocious leopard preventing foodships from reaching Spain from across the Atlantic. Yet between Jan. 1 and March 31 of this year authorized sailings amounting to over 500,000 tons of British owned wheat, rye, flour, maize, barley and rice were sent to Spain and Spanish possessions.

The British press which has long been noticeably silent about totalitarian Spain and developments in North Africa now has no illusions regarding possible developments in the western Mediterranean.

Attack Is Expected

"You may be sure that if that moment (the closing of the Suez Canal) ever comes, Spain will strike," the Sunday Express recently wrote. "Our millions are buying no friendship there."

Spain awaits, according to the general opinion in London, developments in the Eastern Mediterranean. The events around Suez may well determine the events around Gibraltar. General Franco is still playing a waiting game which may also be Herr Hitler's game just now. General Franco is for peace, at least until the harvest, knowing full well that otherwise starvation must stalk through Spain. Spanish Army leaders appear divided, some supporting the Caudillo, others appearing willing to listen to Germany's fantastic schemes for the restoration of the Hispanic Empire.

Under such conditions, the success of British resistance is really the measure of Spanish policy. And the recent appointment of Viscount Gort as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar is considered a step in the right direction because it shows British determination to defend this outpost to the last.

Civilians Quit 'Rock'

GIBRALTAR, May 6 (AP)—Further evacuation of civilians at the earliest possible time from this British fortress was officially announced last night.

Lists of those who are to leave contain the names of more than 1,000 persons, including many Spanish refugees who had found shelter here since the Spanish civil war.

Nazis in Morocco

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—Increasing activity by German agents in French Morocco was reported today in diplomatic circles, these sources declaring they believed the chief objective was to cut off any possible retreat of the Vichy Government to French North Africa.

The possibility was cited that Chief of State Pétain and his following might choose to leave Continental France if he rejects collaboration demands of Adolf Hitler.

Two other German objectives, it was said, were to spread Axis propaganda and prepare the ground for establishment of bases to be used in case of a German attack on Gibraltar.

These sources declared there has been a steady infiltration of Nazi agents in French possessions of North and West Africa since the repulse of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's "Free French" expedition to Dakar, Senegal, Sept. 23, 1940.

Electricity Output Up

OTTAWA—Central electric stations in Canada produced 2,407,068,000 kilowatt hours in February, compared with 2,367,031,000 kilowatt hours in February, 1940 (29 days).

U. S. to Speed Big Bombers

Continued from Page 1

United States lately established its protectorate.

This action follows the recent revelation by the President that the Axis may even now be occupying Greenland in part. The four special ships which will start northward shortly will augment the air patrols to be stationed at the bases which the United States has just acquired over the protests of the Nazi-controlled Copenhagen Government but with the approval of the Danish Government's Minister in Washington and its Greenland governors.

The evidence also accumulated still more today that American convoy of American aid to Britain will not long be delayed. As the House of Representatives prepared to give prompt approval of the bill enabling the Government to acquire all foreign ships idle in its harbors, the influential Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, who frequently reflects the Administration policy, gave his unqualified support to the full use of the American Navy in guaranteeing the safe transit of arms to British shores.

"If it takes convoys to deliver the goods then we should use convoys," he declared.

More Support for Convoys

While the raising of the convoy issue in Congress brought, as it invariably does, sharp debate, it is evident that it is winning constantly more outspoken and vigorous advocacy.

President Roosevelt's letter to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, overshadows all other defense developments today.

It commands and authorizes the War Department to 'take whatever action is needed" to obtain at once "a substantial increase in heavy bomber production."

It instructs the OPM to let nothing stand in the way of stepping up heavy bomber manufacture.

It expresses absolute confidence that command of the air by the democracies "must and can be achieved."

It declares that the fullest industrial resources of the United States must be mobilized to that end, and says that "we must see to it that the process is hastened and that the democratic superiority in the air be made absolute."

Program Not Disclosed

President Roosevelt is not disclosing the details of the new bomber program. These details were sent to the War Department and to the OPM in a private memorandum accompanying his letter. They call for a production two to four times greater than at present and one responsible authority indicated that the objective would be the early manufacture of 500 heavy long-range bombing units per month in order to enable Britain to carry a powerful aerial counteroffensive to Germany. It was heretofore anticipated that by the end of this year the United States would be constructing 150 to 200 planes of this type a month.

The greatly enlarged program will now call for further plant expansion as well as contract expansion.

The only companies now making four-motored bombers equipped for long-range operation are Consolidated Aircraft and Boeing Aircraft. It is understood that their production now averages between 45 and 60 units per month.

Production of Bombers

Authorized but not yet in production are assemblies of heavy bombers at the Government-owned plants at Tulsa, Okla., and Fort Worth, Texas. In co-operation with two similar assembly plants for medium bombers at Kansas City, Mo., and Omaha, Neb., the combined production of both types is expected to reach about 300 a month from these four factories.

The further utilization of automobile plant facilities will likely be called upon in order to increase the bomber output, especially in the production of parts to be assembled elsewhere.

It is apparent that the President's action to put heavy bomber production foremost is not a recently or hastily reached decision. This new program has been worked out in detail in collaboration with the British Purchasing Mission and represents the composite judgment of British and American strategists that major American concentration in this field of defense production has the best prospect of giving Britain the quickest possible victory.

Canada's Part in Plan

The expansion of Canada's already considerable air training program integrates with the expansion of American manufacture of heavy bombers. Canadian crews will be ready to fly these planes to Britain and to augment the RAF on the real battlefront.

The latest airplane production figures released by the OPM show that 1,427 military aircraft were delivered by manufacturers in April, which is an increase of 17 per cent over March and 19 per cent over December.

This means that the production of fighting and trainer planes is now increasing on an average of about 200 a month and at this rate defense officials believe that total 1941 production will reach 20,000 instead of 18,000.

Food: A Weapon of War More Potent Than Arms

Continued from Page 1

German armies of occupation at the same time, after having already been stripped of everything the German soldiers as individuals and the German army as an organization could find to purchase. Incidentally, it is called a purchase, but actually it is merely a credit against the future French war indemnity. The goods are taken and the French in the end pay.

France is being deliberately forced to the verge of starvation to create the opportunity for the German relief agencies to come in and pose as the true friends of France. If and when that day comes the public resistance to Franco-German collaboration will be weakened by this direct German appeal to the French people, the Laval element at Vichy will triumph over the anti-Laval forces, and France will sign a peace with Germany which will end the armistice and may even deliver French naval bases and the French fleet to Germany.

Germany, in other words, is deliberately starving Unoccupied France in order later to use stolen French food as a means of bribing French support.

The pained, resentful, or sarcastic references in the German press to the Red Cross shipments indicates how much this American interference has upset the German plan. French children in Marseille wave American flags, not German. Ambassador William D. Leahy is the most popular man around whenever a new American food ship arrives, and the Germans descend to a new low of unpopularity.

Those ships, no matter how little food they actually carried and how insignificant their contribution to the total food shortage problem, won their weight in good will a thousand times over. It probably the smartest bit of good-will propaganda American policy ever perpetuated. It slowed up the German time schedule. It turned the German technique against itself.

Whether the final capitulation of Vichy would ever be prevented by sending more American Red Cross ships to Southern France is extremely uncertain. But that capitulation has been postponed by each of those shipments and the eagerness of ordinary French public opinion to avoid that extremity has been sustsained.

Blocking Collaboration

Each mouth fed makes it that much more difficult for the "appeasers" and "collaborators" of Vichy to put over their schemes and lead the reluctant French people into a course they oppose. To feed the people would be to play them against their own leaders at Vichy. It sounds slightly unethical. But it is what the Germans are planning to do.

The dispatch of more such American food ships would at least postpone French capitulation, and postponement might be worth a battle at some stage of the war. It might, at the most, stiffen resistance to the point where Germany would have to occupy all of France by force, which would be ideal for the allied cause because it would end any chance of voluntary French co-operation and substitute inevitable French resentment and rising resistance.

Hatred of the Germans is many times more intense in Occupied France than it is in so-called Unoccupied France. The surest way to turn every Frenchman against Germany would be to bring all of France under German occupation. It is worth nothing, also, that where German armies are in occupation the local people blame Germany for food shortage. But where there is no German occupation there is a tendency to blame Britain and America.

Food a Military Weapon

Why then so much opposition to sending food to Unoccupied France? The answer lies in the failure of people to think of food for hungry people exclusively in terms of its net importance as a military weapon. The two ships which have already gone to Marseille were bitterly opposed in many British quarters. Washington is torn into two rival camps on the subject today with most of the British colony opposed.

But there is reason to believe that the highest Government quarters in London favor the carefully controlled feeding of Southern France and count on American determination to overcome the rigid resistance of the British blockade bureaucracy.

The British are perfectly sound when they oppose breaking the blockade for humanitarian reasons. There are no humanitarian reasons in the war against Herr Hitler if he is to be overcome. But the blockade in itself should not be a fetish maintained to its own damage. Everything is relative. When England can gain more by relaxing the blockade than by holding it rigid it becomes emotionalism to fight for the blockade as something of value in and of itself. It is important only as a means of weakening Germany.

Aid for Allies Seen

Actually it would be greatly to the Allied advantage if Anglo-American collaboration sent a certain small, carefully supervised amount of food to Unoccupied France at regular intervals.

The amount need not be large. From the point of view of countering German plans for France the formula should be to send the smallest amount of food possible to carry the largest amount of pro-democratic propaganda. Wrap every loaf of bread, metaphorically if not literally in an American or English flag. Slip a treatise on democracy into every chocolate bar. Have every plate of soup doled out by attractive, uniformed Americans who will know just what to say so that American good will gets the maximum benefit. Remember always that the purpose is to counteract German propaganda; postpone the day when Germany can pose as the only friend of France; build up good will for the Allied cause.

There is, of course, no other real justification for sending such food.

The shortage in Unoccupied France is primarily due to deliberate German action. I have watched personally train loads of cattle headed north across the demarcation line into Occupied France at a time when official statements insisted that Germany was taking no food out of that area. An American acquaintance went to Roquefort to buy some cheese and found a German "purchasing" commission had just been there before him.

French Rationing

Semi-starvation is also partly due to bad French regulation and rationing. They have not made the most of what food they have. Money counts as always in France. The poor are suffering. But the rich are doing quite nicely. Every form of evasion is practiced for money.

Food sent into Unoccupied France would almost certainly release more French food for Germany.

The question is, which will benefit Germany more, holding back American relief ships carrying a heavy cargo of pro-Allied "good will" on top of a light cargo of food, or getting American food and American flags into the hungriest districts before the Germans have an adequate excuse to come in with their own "propaganda-relief caravans.

The answer is, of course, obvious. The amount of American food which could reach Unoccupied France under such circumstances is negligible in terms of British blockade pressure on Germany. It wouldn't make a difference of 30 minutes in the ultimate exhaustion of German food resources. But it might make all the difference in the world in the diplomatic position of France in future phases of the war.

Vichy is not overly friendly to the Allied cause at the moment. But at least Vichy has not yet swung so far into the German orbit that it could not swing back. If it signs a treaty of peace with Germany it is too late. If it continues to dicker and haggle over terms, and grant grudging concessions, and hang onto as much of its freedom of action as is possible, the situation keeps a heavy strain on German diplomacy. More than anything else, so long as Vichy refrains from signing peace terms it is always possible for France to re-enter the war on the Allied side when circumstances are different.

It should be a major goal of Allied strategy to keep Vichy in the technical status of an enemy of Germany, a status which prevails so long as the armistice is in force. That is well worth a few tons of food a month, even if Germans get the benefit. It would be a cheap price to pay for denying Germany the one diplomatic victory it needs to conclude its picture of an entire continent submissive to its will.

The fact that some of the "Men of Vichy" seem a bit eager to be bribed, and the fact that others would use everything they could to Germany's advantage, does not outweigh the net advantages to be gained for the Allied cause of judicious use of food shipments. There are many men of influence in Vichy who are trying to hold out against both German pressure and the eagerness of the Laval-Darlan school of thought to "collaborate" with Germany. American food would strengthen their hands against the pro-German element and enormously hearten them in their efforts to stave off final capitulation to Germany.

No Food for Occupied Lands

Food for any area occupied by German troops is an entirely different matter. Every argument for sending it to Unoccupied France applies with equal force in reverse to areas under direct military control. When a Frenchman, or anyone else, can see his German conqueror in uniform with his own eyes every day, he blames the German for his hardships and food shortages.

American food sent to those areas would not change the attitude of the people. Nor would it change their physical condition. Every ounce sent in would merely release that same amount of food for German consumption. It would be all loss with no compensation.

The writer has discussed the situation with people in several Occupied Countries and they themselves say that sending food to them would only help the Germans and do almost nothing to relieve their own actual sufferings. Where they are starving it is German policy to let them starve. No starvation is necessary anywhere inside the German controlled area. Shortage is inevitable, but not starvation.

Germany Has the Food

As a correspondent who has worked in Berlin through most of the war and who knows personally the sources of information which are the basis for the campaigns to send food into occupied countries, particularly Belgium, I know that submitting to such pressure would only aid Germany.

Those who in the first instance advocate such action admit privately that their real purpose is to sustain the German war effort. There is no real justification for it. Germany can feed the occupied people as well as it feeds its own people.

If Germany lets anyone starve in Belgium, it is either because of a deliberate policy to let Belgians starve or because, as German Minister of Agriculture Walther Darre has publicly stated, "Germans will be the last people in Europe to starve." They are not starving now and no one behind the German lines is starving, unless it is German policy to let them starve as punishment for resistance to German conquest.

It would be impossible to relieve food shortage in any occupied area without increasing Germany's food reserves, if only because it would defer withdrawals from Germany itself to maintain a minimum subsistence level in those areas.

To send food inside the German lines would be to play into the hands of German military strategy. But to send food, well buttered with propaganda, outside those lines, would be a net loss to Germany.

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Makes Tempting Dishes
THREE DIAMONDS CRABMEAT

Yugoslavs to Continue Fight

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—The British radio, heard by CBS today, radiocast a statement of the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile that Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes would fight on until they achieve independence.

BBC said this was the first authoritative statement of the Yugoslav Government now in refuge somewhere in the Middle East.

"The Allies intend to restore international order in which moral rights are stronger than brute force," the statement said. "For these ideals the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes will continue to fight. The struggle will only cease when full independence is achieved under King Peter."

Ranks Re-Formed

By Robert St. John

Associated Press Balkan War Correspondent, who escaped from Greece on a British warship at the end of the campaign.

CAIRO, Egypt, May 6 (AP)—Vowing never to lay down their arms as long as there is a German or an Italian in their homeland, tens of thousands of well-equipped Yugoslav warriors who escaped the Axis invasion, are continuing the fight on the sands of Egypt and in the wild mountains of their native Serbia and Bosnia.

Before I escaped from Yugoslavia, I saw whole regiments of those sturdy fighting men take their whispered pledges never to give up and then melt into the mountain fastnesses to harass the invaders.

And now, here, in camps scattered over the desert sands, the Yugoslav flag flies side by side with the Union Jack. Hundreds of Army and Air Force men of the shattered Yugoslav forces are re-forming their ranks to continue the fight beside the British.

I had talked with one of these Yugoslav pilots at Sarajevo. I saw him next in Greece. He had got his plane that far. Nothing had weakened his determination to fight on. Now he is here.

He and hundreds of his countrymen here talk of how the defeated Serb troops in the last war reformed their broken ranks and eventually smashed their way home to victory on the Salonika front.

Technically, Yugoslavia's war against the Axis may be over, but no in the thought of those guerrilla warriors in the mountains, or those refugee soldiers who got away to fight another day.

When news of the armistice came, many of the Yugoslav soldiers simply gathered their guns, ammunition and equipment and began their trek into the mountains. Their officers made no effort to stop them. That would have been useless.

Now word has reached here by a devious way that these determined men are causing the German and Italian occupation forces extreme difficulties.

Yugoslavian Staff Crosses Into Spain

By the Associated Press

Port Bou, Spain, May 6

A special train carrying 167 Yugoslav members of Yugoslavia's former consular-diplomatic staff in Italy crossed the border into Spain yesterday.

Some planned to remain here. Others prepared to return home, while a majority expressed a desire to go to the United States.

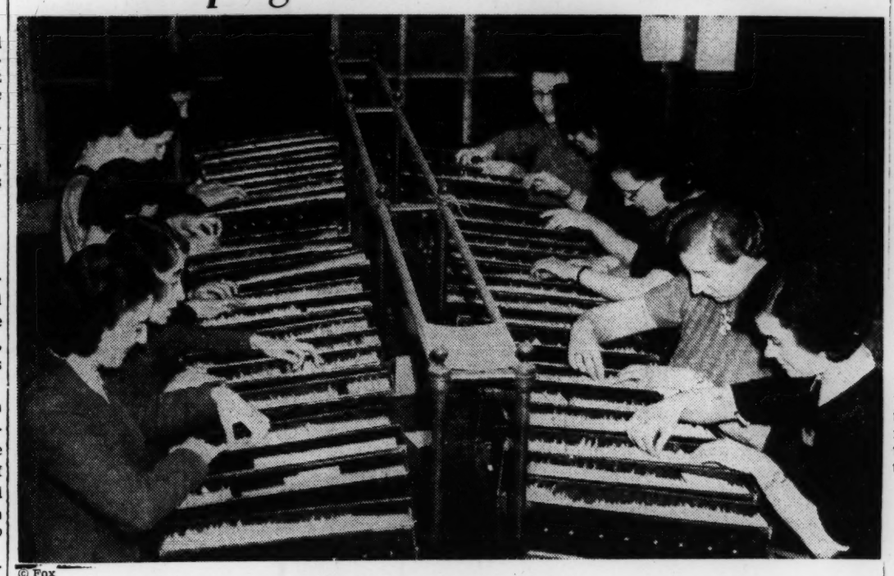
'Rumania' in Exile

LONDON, May 6 (AP) — Rumanians in Britain formed a central organization yesterday under the chairmanship of Victor Cornea, lecturer at London University's Slavonic School.

The organization will be known as the Rumanian Democratic Committee and its announced aims are to organize active collaboration of Rumanians throughout the world in Britain's cause and to call upon those at home to plan resistance to the German occupation.

The Committee urged young Rumanians to form a fighting unit with the Allied forces as was done in the last war when the Balkan country also was overrun by the Germans.

Keeping Tabs on Letters Abroad



© Fox

Scene in a London Office

Letters from Britain to German-occupied countries may be sent through the Red Cross or Thomas Cook & Son, travel agents. At Cook's, a file index is kept of every letter sent through the offices. In this picture, girls are seen working on the files.

Eire Helps Fight Ulster Fires

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, May 6 (AP)—In the wake of the Sunday-Monday overnight raid, Irish fire brigades and ambulance crews from Dublin and Dundalk pitched in beside the Ulstermen in a co-operative battle against the ravages of the heavy German attack.

Many volunteers from neutral Eire traveled north to help in the bombed capital of Ulster. Among these was Dr. James S. Ashe, Dublin physician.

A subscription of £5,000 ($20,000) was received today from the War Relief Society of America for the Belfast air raid fund.

It was the second time such co-operative action had been undertaken by the old rival elements of this island—part at war, the rest precariously neutral. The first time fire brigades crossed the Ulster line to help put out Belfast fires after the heavy attacks of April 14-15.

[This assistance was said in a British radio broadcast last week to have been followed by German planes over Eire dropping leaflets warning that if fire brigades were again sent to Northern Ireland, towns in Eire "might have some fires of their own to be put out."

The Eire Government did not confirm or deny the report of the leaflet warnings, but yesterday Dublin said planes of unidentified nationality had dropped bombs in County Donegal. Windows were shattered but no casualties were reported.]

Italians Convicted In Ship Sabotage

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—All 39 seamen taken off the Italian freighter Ircania when the vessel was seized here by the United States Coast Guard on March 30 were convicted of sabotage May 5 by a Federal Court jury.

Judge Louie W. Strum said he would sentence them and the 21 members of the crew of the Confidenza, another Italian ship disabled while at anchor here, after motions by defense counsel are heard. The Confidenzia seamen were convicted last week.

The jury convicted the 39 seamen on the first count of the indictment charging sabotage and convicted Capt. Nicola Marchese, master of the Ircania, and Feruccio Magni, Chief Engineer, on an additional count of conspiracy.

Nazis Bomb Clyde Shipyards; Mannheim Raided by RAF

LONDON, May 6 (AP) — The teeming banks of the Clyde River, lined with great shipyards from Glasgow to the sea, took a heavy pounding last night and early today as German air raiders scattered bombs over a wide area of England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

The Government acknowledged that "much damage" was done in the Clydeside area, which the Nazis attacked in relays for several hours, and indicated that casualties might be heavy.

Considerable damage also was reported in the Mersey River shipping center at Liverpool, attacked for the fifth consecutive night.

The British asserted, however, they downed eight German planes during the night and said their own Air Force hammered Western Germany. The big industrial center of Mannheim was said to have been the main target of the RAF.

Other German manufacturing towns in the Middle Rhine district were reported heavily assaulted by strong forces of British aircraft.

Belfast Bombed Again

Belfast, subjected Sunday night to a heavy attack, was one of the objectives on which the Germans loosed bombs in Northern Ireland during the dark hours before dawn today.

A communiqué said some fatalities resulted in the Ulster Capital but the assault was described as brief and in no way comparable to the heavy battering of the night before. One of the small force of raiders participating in the attack was shot down in flames over the Irish Sea—one of the night's bag of eight.

The Ministries of Air and Home Security used the term "large scale" in referring to Nazi aerial operations during the night.

Bombs were reported to have fallen at many places in England, particularly in the northeast, east, and southwest, but the Government said "there was no concentrated attack in these areas and damage done was not extensive."

Mannheim Bombed by RAF

British bombers, meanwhile, dropped high explosives and fire bombs last night on the German industrial center of Mannheim, the Air Ministry announced.

Frankfurt - am - Main, various manufacturing towns in the Middle Rhine district and docks at Boulogne and Cherbourg, on the French channel coast, also were reported bombed.

Although a large force of bombers participated in these operations, all returned safely to base, a communiqué declared.

[In Berlin it was claimed that British bombers attacked the southwest German university city of Heidelberg a few miles from Mannheim, last night, hitting academic and hospital buildings.

Several fires were reported started there and at other communities in Southern and Southwestern Germany where the RAF was said to have bombed a number of "well-known resorts."]

Stalin: Red Army Modernized

MOSCOW, May 6 (AP)—Joseph Stalin declared last night the Red Army had been reorganized and re-equipped in widespread changes based on the experiences of modern warefare.

His second speech in less than a month after a period of more than two years in which he had made no published address was delivered at the Kremlin at graduation exercises of 16 military academies and nine military branches of civilian schools.

A summary of the speech published today in the official press said "Stalin pointed out profound changes which have taken place in the Red Army in the last few years, emphasizing that on the basis of experience in modern war the Red Army has been reconstructed organizationally and re-equipped seriously."

The text of the speech, which lasted about 40 minutes, was not published.

Mr. Stalin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, appeared later at a reception which followed the graduation ceremony where, the press said, he "spoke of the significance of the various kind of forces," and toasted artillerymen, tankmen, fliers, cavalry, infantry, technicians, liason men, parachutists and minelayers.

Marshal Semyon K. Timoshenko, Soviet Commisar of Defense, also spoke at the reception, telling the new commanders "your task is hourly, daily, tirelessly, to strengthen the might of our Red Army and fulfill with honor worthily, as befits our commanders, all demands of the Party and Soviet Government."

Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, said editorially that persons abroad "justifiably see in the armed forces of our country—the Red Army and Navy—a sure bulwark of peace."

Would Study Axis' Receipts From U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—A broad Congressional investigation of the extent to which the Axis powers are receiving war materials from the Western Hemisphere was proposed yesterday by Senator Guy M. Gillette, (D) of Iowa, and Representative Harry B. Coffee, (D) of Washington.

They introduced in Senate and House, respectively, a resolution to establish an investigative body of five Senators and five Representatives and grant it $20,000 to finance the study.

An aid to Representative Coffee said such an investigation would cover shipments from the United States and other American countries, via Russia or any other route.

Three to Get Medals For Aid to Humanity

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—The National Institute of Social Sciences announces its gold medal for "distinguished services to humanity" will be awarded Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, former Minister to Norway, and former Gov. Alfred E. Smith.

Each is cited for achievements and services performed throughout his career.

Heavily Armed New U. S. Plane

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The Army, it was disclosed yesterday, has completed tests of a new plane which is the most heavily armed of any American fighter craft yet produced.

The ship, designated the YP-39C, is an improved model of the Bell P-39. What conclusions were reached from the tests were not announced.

The plane, which is being turned out at Buffalo, N. Y., for both the Army Air Corps and the Royal Air Force, is powered by an Allison liquid-cooled motor more powerful than that used in the original P-39 Airacobra pursuit plane, but is "virtually the same in external appearances," the War Department said.

Picketing Banned

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 6 (AP)—Judge Alfred Mack yesterday enjoined picketing of the Greyhound Bus Terminal, but granted the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motorcoach Employees the right to station two "observers" on the property.

Approximately 25 Pennsylvania Greyhound busses were put in garages as the American Federation of Labor-affiliated drivers joined a general walkout.

What can we learn about FLAME-CONTROL from these cannons?

Everybody knows there is far more power in modern guns and today's propellent powders than in the old-fashioned wide-mouth cannon.

In the old-fashioned cannon power was *wasted*, spent in violent explosion and shock—in uncontrolled flame. But with new guns and powders we have *built-up* power, e-x-p-a-n-d-i-n-g pressure, because the flame is controlled.

Now—FLAME CONTROL In Gasoline!

Just as the modern gun needs modern powder, so modern engines need modern gasoline. Old-fashioned gasolines *waste* potential energy in violent, uncontrolled explosion.

In the new Hydro-formed American Gas the explosion is *controlled*—the combustion is regulated. The result—as in the modern gun—is power with less wasteful explosion. Violent shock is cut down, and in its place comes increasing *thrust* on the pistons, driving them with terrific energy.

Flame Control Gives Cushioned Power!

Because the flame is controlled, power is *cushioned*. The pent-up energy of the gas is now transformed into a silky-soft f-l-o-w of power. Violent shock is cut down, replaced by velvet s-m-o-o-t-h-n-e-s-s, as sustained as it is dynamic.

Revolutionizes Old Theories of Road Octane!

Official results of extensive road tests by Industry Committees show that conventional gasolines, on the average, *lose* octane numbers on the road. But Hydro-formed American Gas actually *gains* octanes on the road, actually surpasses laboratory ratings. It is more volatile, more aromatic—distributing its vaporized anti-knock constituents more evenly and impartially to all cylinders alike.

Hydro-formed AMERICAN GAS Still At Regular Gas Price!

In spite of its enormous improvement, in spite of its vastly increased value *to you*—you can *still* buy Hydro-formed American Gas at regular gas price.

Famous AMOCO-GAS Now Hydro-formed, Too!

The new Hydro-forming process has also been applied to Amoco-Gas, the original special motor fuel, which *likewise* moves forward and upward to an all-time high in quality and efficiency.

Hydro-forming is the *latest* triumph of gasoline science, the result of a revolutionary new refining process—the *newest* demonstration of how much work per drop gasoline can turn out.

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Desert Air Conditioned

Tucson, Ariz.

The great American Desert, which includes sections of all of the Southwestern States, is not what it used to be before air conditioning came.

The neat white bungalow just across the street from the city park has a square metal protuberance jutting from a front or side window. The tumbledown adobe dwelling across the tracks has a counterpart of that device, only made crudely of chicken wire and excelsior.

The effect is approximately the same within both houses—a much reduced summer temperature, a much higher moisture content in the air.

A drip of water flows down through the excelsior or other shredded material within the air-conditioning device; a fan blows or sucks it inside the house. There must be enough force and volume in the air thrown by the fan to completely change the air within the house every few minutes. Evaporation set up by the dry desert air drawn through the moistened material, plus the humidifying effect, make summertime living in the arid regions much more endurable.

Desert Coolers

A hardware dealer who has the agency for one of the better-known makes of evaporators or "desert coolers," as they are sometimes called, estimates that nearly two-thirds of the homes in Tucson are equipped with some form of air conditioner.

Summer heat or coolness is relative, and questioning of several users of the evaporator-cooler will bring estimates ranging between 70 to 80 degrees as the temperature within a room equipped with such a cooler. Outside temperatures may range 40 degrees higher.

One resident of Phoenix reports that his family cannot sit, on warm evenings, in the front room of their home because it is too cool. This room is equipped with the larger of two evaporator-coolers attached to the house. The family sits in the second room away from the large cooler, he says, and is neither too cool nor too warm.

Office buildings, hotels, and other large establishments are equipped with refrigeration cooling systems capable of reducing air temperatures much lower than the evaporators—or even much lower than comfort demands.

Tip for Drivers

An air-conditioning item which may be of interest to tourists and travelers across the desert areas by automobiles is the recommendation of a Phoenix housewife, who says:

"Place a fair-sized water bucket under the open air vent from the top of the hood into the front seat compartment of your car. Just before starting your trip stop at an ice station and have a long chunk of ice placed on-end in the bucket, so that it sticks up above the bucket's rim. Pack in around it with chipped ice, if you like. Keep a cup handy for drinking purposes.

"Leave the rear windows of the car open just a crack so air can circulate freely. You will be as cool as you could wish to be within the car as long as the car keeps moving and the ice lasts. We usually stop only once for more ice between Phoenix and Los Angeles (several hundred miles away), and the cost is only 20 or 30 cents."

There are other cooling devices for automibiles, but this particular Arizonan strongly favors this simple and cheap method. She has tried dry ice, but prefers old-fashioned frozen water. Travelers who cross the desert country in the warmest summer months may thank her sometime for this simple recipe for coolness.

Rodney Brink

Dogwood Blooms In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

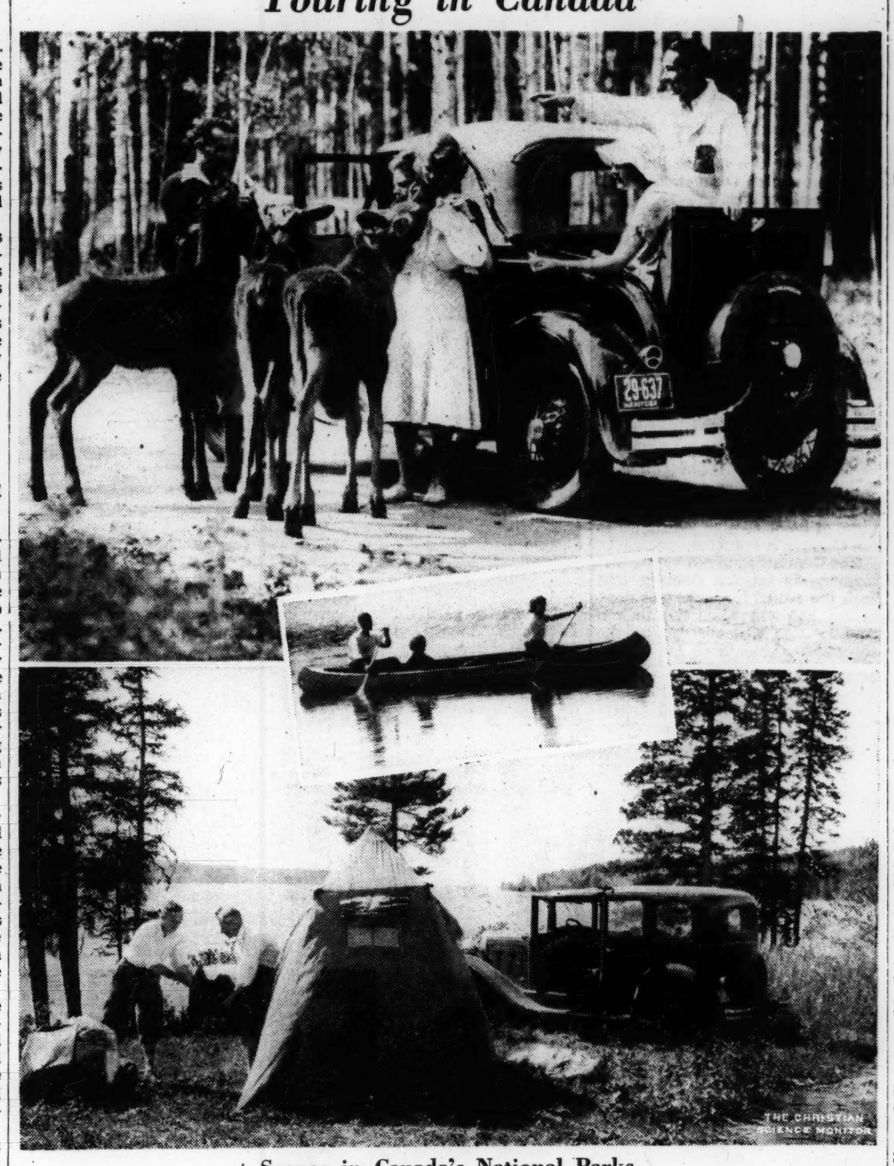
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Dogwood, always both popular and abundant in North Carolina, which was officially adopted as the State flower by the Legislature two months ago, now is in full bloom. An example of its beauty is afforded in this quaint university town of Chapel Hill, once the westernmost outpost of the Church of England and for many decades seat of an institution for higher learning that has numbered among its alumni men of distinction, from Presidents of the United States down.

There are two kinds of dogwood in North Carolina, white and pink. Some prefer the former, some the latter. Until this year, the State had no official flower, although some thought the ox-eyed daisy enjoyed that distinction, while others were of the opinion that it was the the golden rod, which grows in abundance from the Atlantic to the mountains.

But the Legislature settled the question once and for all by designating the dogwood. It so happened that the late spring this year held the blossoms back and they came out not only unhurt from the cold but in more than ordinary profusion in all sections.

The sides of many of the roads leading into Chapel Hill are lined with dogwood, which also appears on the university campus and throughout the town.

Touring in Canada



Scenes in Canada's National Parks

Above—Elk and moose greet visitors in Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba. Inset—Canoeing on the narrows in Prince Albert National Park in Saskatchewan. Below—Auto camp at Clear Lake in Riding Mountain National Park.

Canada Smooths Path for American Tourists

By Leavitt Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

As Canada prepares to receive its annual summer rush of American travelers, clarification of border regulations between the United States and Canada are being issued for the benefit of those planning a sojourn in the Dominion.

The Canadian Government and officials of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railroads are stressing the simplicity of border regulations for Americans.

In a word, they point out, the Canadian border today offers no more complications or red tape than it did before Canada went to war. If anything, there is a decided improvement, as efforts to welcome the American tourist and make him feel welcome have been redoubled.

Quick, Courteous Treatment

Canadian officials explain the border crossing this way: "Crossing the imaginary line between the two countries is almost as simple as walking across the boundary that separates you from your neighbor. All your neighbor wants to know is that whoever crosses his line is a friendly neighbor. Likewise, that is all Canada wants to know."

In my own case I have crossed the border several times since Canada went to war. On one occasion I landed at the Montreal Airport, a vital area to a country at war. I carried two cameras. It took me less than one minute to pass the customs and be on by way. Others in front of me experienced the same quick, but courteous treatment.

Canada has set up the following procedure for Americans preparing to leave the United States:

Residents of the United States who desire to visit or pass through Canada should be prepared to establish that they are lawfully resident in the United States. It is suggested that United States citizens carry documentary evidence of their status, and birth or baptismal certificate, voter's certificate, tax bill, letter of identification from bank manager or responsible municipal official, car license, driver's license, or similar papers will suffice.

Canadian citizens or the citizens of friendly or neutral countries other than the United States who are permanent legal residents of the United States should secure a re-entry permit from the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service before departing from the United States. Application should be made for this permit 30 days before it is required. The fee for permit is $3 and a separate application is necessary for each person.

United States money is accepted throughout Canada and the Canadian Government obliges all concerned to allow United States tourists tendering same the full official premium thereon, which at present is 10 per cent.

New Service

Northern Michigan now is hours closer to Chicago and other cities of the Midwest as the result of the Pennsylvania-Central Airlines' new, direct air service between Chicago and Traverse City. Flying time is two hours and five minutes. This compares with nearly half a day required in traveling by former circuitous air services. Pennsylvania-Central is operating its 1941, 21-passenger, Douglas DC-3 Capital Liners on the new route.

Season Opens

An early summer season is in prospect along the New Jersey coast. Wildwood-by-the-Sea, long a popular seaside resort with many vacationists, has announced that it will observe official opening of the 1941 summer season on Saturday, May 17. From all reports resorts along this coast will experience a busy season.

Crusoe's Island

Trinidad and its little neighbor Tobago—the so-called Robinson Crusoe Island—now occupy a major position in West Indies cruises. Tobago, the island which Daniel Defoe used as the location for the epic adventures of Robinson Crusoe, and Trinidad, which is associated with Stevenson's Treasure Island, always have had a strong romantic appeal for cruise passengers and now that the Alcoa Steamship Company had added Trinidad to the schedules of the Acadian and the St. John, access to these islands has been made convenient and easy.

Curb Is Proposed On Sunday Driving

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—American motorists soon may be asked to forego week-end pleasure driving to conserve the Nation's rubber supply, Gov. Ralph L. Carr said.

Home from a trip to New York and Washington, Governor Carr said an industrialist serving as a national defense "dollar-a-year man" disclosed to him that an appeal to motorists to give up Saturday afternoon and Sunday trips was under serious consideration.

The same industrialist also told him, Mr. Carr reported, at his press conference, that speed limits may be reduced and production of white-wall tires stopped, with the objective of saving rubber.

This Family Rested Easy Thanks to the AAA

LEESBURG, Ga., May 6 (AP)—The Agricultural Adjustment Administration sent a committee to investigate the needs of a Negro family which recently had obtained 13 mattresses.

The committee reported it found six of the mattresses on one bed, four on another and three on the third. The six-mattress bed was so high that its occupant had to climb onto a chair to get into it.

U. S. Moves to Protect Civilians in Air Raids

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 6 — The United States Government is beginning to draft extensive plans to protect the entire civilian population from mass air attacks.

Detailed blueprints for quick construction of bomb shelters, capable of housing six to 200 persons, are being sent to state and local defense councils.

Immediate building of the shelters is not being asked but immediate preparation is encouraged so that they can be put up quickly and efficiently.

These bomb shelter blueprints are part of a special bulletin prepared by the War Department giving latest information on aerial attacks and means of defense, most of it drawn from British experience.

"This is the time," the bulletin says, "for careful analysis of what the needs might be for protection of the civilian population from air attack, and for laying plans, even though we hope they never will have to be put into effect."

Peacetime Utility

Special emphasis is placed on the desirability of designing shelters with a view to their peacetime uses.

Multi-story garages, the lower floors of which may be employed as shelters, are suggested. Shelters near factories are expected to have a peacetime use as storage sheds. Refuges near banks and in financial districts may do service as vaults or depositories for precious metals.

It also is recommended that shelters be designed with the idea that buildings will be built later on top of them, the shelter serving as a basement. Provision for peacetime use should not be permitted, it is stated, to decrease the efficiency of the shelter as such and materials stored in shelters should be easily and quickly removable.

All of these details and others are furnished by the Division of State and Local Co-operation of the Office of Emergency Management which is particularly desirous that civil officials and state engineers be ready to provide all necessary protection promptly should the need arise.

Best Type of Buildings

It is pointed out that framed buildings of steel or reinforced concrete are relatively much less affected even by direct hits than are buildings of wall-bearing construction. Modern public, commercial, and industrial buildings usually are of steel or concrete framed construction and will, it is said, withstand bombing very well.

The Government's air-raid advice is directed especially to utilities and industrial plants and says on this point:

"The protection of utilities so as to permit continuation of service under air attacks is of paramount importance in maintaining industry and production.

"Utility organizations in regions where there may be danger of attack should make plans for the following:

"Continuation of electrical service and measures to be taken to minimize the effect of bombing.

Power Installations

"Measures of defense in the construction of new power installations to minimize the effects of bombing.

"One of the best methods of providing continuation of service is that of having all sources of power interconnected so that even complete destruction of an important plant would result in the minimum interruption to the power supply. All vital control apparatus and conductors should be duplicated in so far as is practical and should be so arranged that in the event of destruction of one unit, its duplicate could be put immediately in-to service. Another protective measure, where feasible, is to have replacement units and parts of equipment strategically located and designed for rapid transportation to replace a partially destroyed element."

The proposed shelters range in size and accommodation from hastily excavated trenches, offering a minimum of protection, to elaborate structures housing thousands.

"It is not economical," the Government explains, "to provide complete protection against direct hits of heavy bombs except where large groups are accommodated.

Suggested Protection

"Splinter-proof shelters which provide reasonable safety at low cost should be designed and built to give complete protection from the following:

1. "Blast and splinters of a 500-pound bomb exploding not nearer than 25 feet.
2. "Direct hit of a light incendiary bomb.
3. "Debris from adjacent falling buildings.
4. "Earth shock from a 500-pound bomb exploding not nearer than 25 feet.
5. "Gas.

"Entrances to shelters should be numerous and large enough to allow all persons for whom the shelter is intended to enter in the period between the time the warning is sounded and the raid begins.

"In improvised shelters in existing buildings doors should be weatherstripped and all cracks and keyholes plugged.

"Equipment in a shelter should include food stored in airtight containers, and crowbars, picks, and shovels for digging out should the entrance become blocked.

Many Buildings Suitable

"With few exceptions modern office, factory, and apartment buildings of more than four stories are usually of reinforced concrete or steel frame construction and offer suitable and very accessible locations for shelters within the building."

The Government offers the following recommendations on how to build the least expensive but still effective shelters:

"A most economical external shelter is one roughly rectangular in plan, designed to give protection against a direct hit from a medium-sized demolition bomb. This shelter may be situated in parks or other open spaces and can be built to accommodate large numbers of persons.

"The maximum capacity of such a shelter should be determined by the number of persons that can get to the shelter in a reasonable time. Shelters of this type should have several entrances to prevent congestion. Ramps are preferable to stairs as there is less danger of falling in the rush to get into the shelter.

Other Accommodations

"It may also be advantageous to provide sleeping accommodations. And further accommodations, such as provisions for entertainment and recreation, may be of great value in maintaining morale and spirit, and should be provided when possible.

"Shelters may be built above ground with pitched roofs, the purpose of these roofs being to deflect bombs. However, it is impossible to tell whether the bomb will strike at an angle such as to be deflected or whether its path will be perpendicular to the roof surface. Furthermore, it is likely that the retardation caused by deflected impact will detonate the fuse. If the bomb has an instantaneous fuse, it will explode with the same force against the sloping roof. If it has a delayed-action fuse, it will be deflected, but may explode in a nearby building."

Haiti to Rule Own Revenues

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The State Department announced yesterday that the United States and Haiti had reached an agreement "in principle" to end United States supervision of Haitian customs and internal revenue collections.

The supervision, for the protection of United States holders of Haitian bonds, was instituted in 1934 when United States Marines left the Republic.

Under the proposed agreement, the responsibility for the collection of revenue would be given the National Bank of the Haitian Republic.

In turn the Bank each month would pay the bondholders one twelfth of the amount necessary to service outsanding bonds. The Board of Directors of the Bank would comprise four Haitians and three North Americans. Decisions of the board would require the assent of five members.

It was also announced that the United States and Haiti had reached an agreement in principle on a broad program of agricultural development of the Caribbean Republic including extension of an additional $500,000 credit for completion of highway and irrigation projects.

The credit would go to the J. J. G. White Corporation under an existing contract and the transportation facilities would open up areas suitable for rubber and general agricultural development.

'Fascism in U. S.' Laid to President

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 6 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana declared last night President Roosevelt is "more responsible than anyone else for fascism on the march in America."

"While he never fails to speak of democracy, the President today is surrounded by those he formerly labelled economic royalists and Wall Street lawyers," the Montanan said at a peace rally held on the University of Michigan campus.

A graduate of the University of Michigan, Senator Wheeler explained his absence from Washington by saying that "Congress has abdicated. Congress merely uses a rubber stamp these days. Senators sit idly and twiddle their thumbs as they await White House communiqués and manifestos."

Director of Draft Urges 30 as Limit

PHILADELPHIA, May 6, (AP)—The National Director of Selective Service wants to revise United States draft procedure to exempt men over 30 years of age.

"They are too settled after that age," declared Gen. Lewis S. Hershey in recommending Congressional action to give the President the right to defer by age classes.

"They are past their physical peak and others find it hard to learn new skills. That has been our experience in the draft to date."

"Physical co-ordination is demanded for training in tanks, planes and other implements of mechanized warfare," General Hershey said. Young men are able to fill the requirements better."

He estimated that the United States would have 1,418,000 men in the field by July 1, and that from 60,000 to 75,000 would be inducted each month during the remainder of the year.

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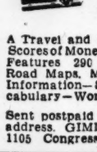

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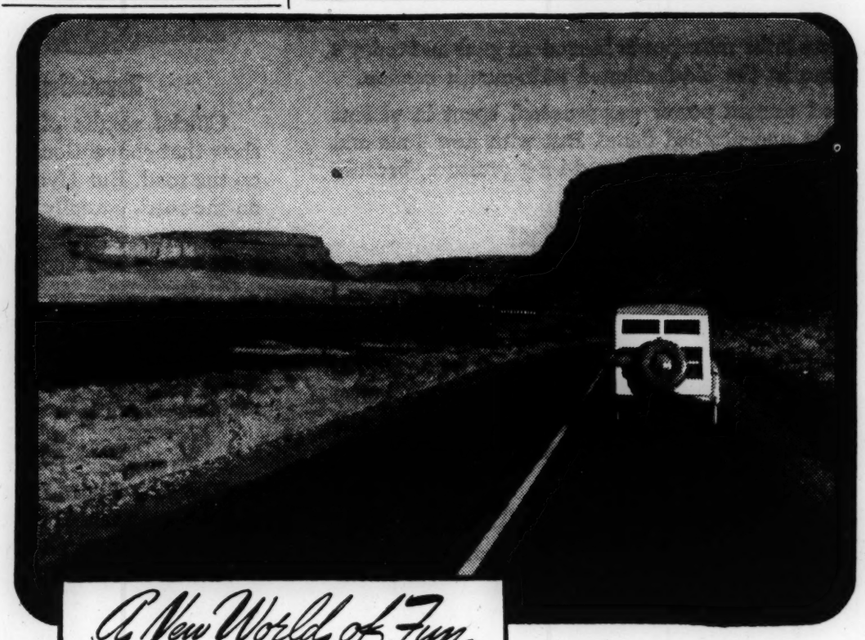

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How One College, Located Only Two Blocks From A Busy Downtown Center Manages to Keep Its Students on the Campus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Terre Haute, Ind.

A campus located only two blocks from the busy center of a city of 67,000 has its problems How are you going to keep the young people under the wings of the college when downtown attractions are so near?

Indiana State Teachers College answered this question with the erection of a Student Union Building, third of its kind in Indiana This handsome structure has already proved its worth in keeping at home on the campus young people who used to roam in their leisure moments.

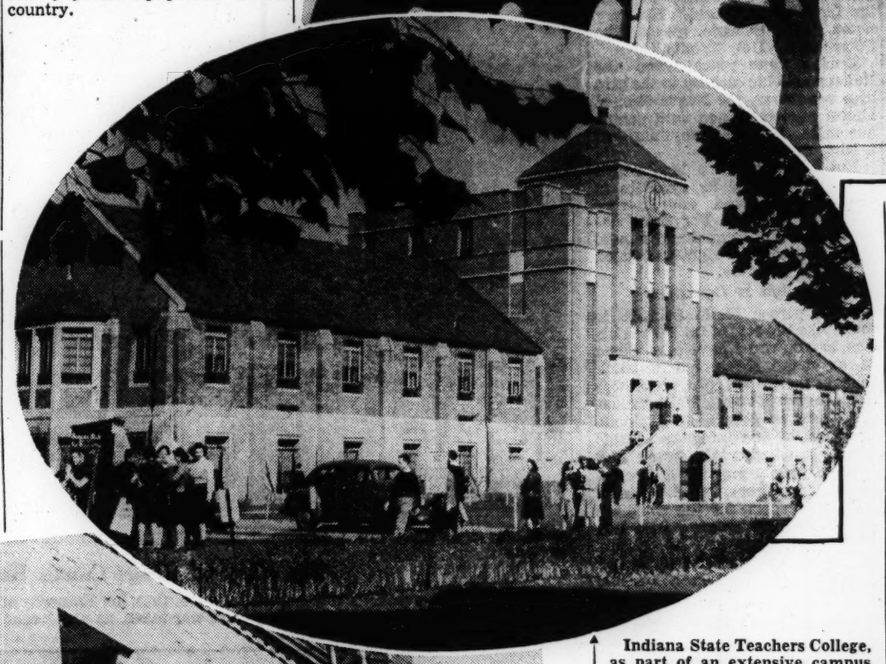
What's more, it has come to be regarded as the "Town Hall of Terre Haute." Since its opening last year, many thousands of town people have attended special programs, conferences, banquets, musicales, and other events on the calendar of the building. Its auditorium seats 1,800.

The Student Union building, final unit in the $2,000,000 building program which included a men's dormitory, a laboratory training school, and a classroom structure devoted to the departments of fine arts and commerce, has many facilities for student social life. It contains a 75-foot swimming pool, a ballroom, recreation rooms, dining rooms, cafeteria, grill, faculty clubrooms, meeting rooms, and limited hotel facilities.

At first the College administration worried lest the $427,000 structure might not "catch on," but the building was in operation less than a week before their apprehensions were dispelled. More than 50,000 persons attended dinners and other gatherings in the building in its first three months. This year it has operated virtually at capacity. Conservative faculty members thought its recreation facilities might be a distraction for students, but attendance at the library two hundred feet away has increased. A student board governs the building, hence its name.

The new men's dormitory, W. W. Parsons Hall, contains rooms for 108 men, a section being rented by one of the fraternities. The Laboratory School has 850 pupils from kindergarten through high school. Students training for elementary teaching spend practically the entire fourth college year teaching in this school. Students training for high school teaching do less practice teaching than this because of a greater emphasis on subject matter at the high school teaching level. The Fine Arts and Commerce Building completes the school plant.

The fact that Indiana has concentrated its teachers college training in only two institutions, Indiana State Teachers College and Ball State Teachers College at Muncie, has been a material factor toward making possible the great improvements at Indiana State, which make it one of the largest teachers colleges in enrollment and physical equipment in the country.



Indiana State Teachers College, as part of an extensive campus development, opened last year its new Student Union Building, shown in the center photograph. Ralph Yeager and Warren Miller are the architects. Here are recreation and meeting rooms, the place being run by a student board. In the photographs above and below are some of the students, many of whom will be in responsible positions as teachers of children and young people in the near future.

International Living

"The Experiment in International Living," which during the eight summers immediately preceding the outbreak of the war sent 820 American students to live in European families, and last summer carried on a similar activity in Latin America, Canada, and Japan, has announced several new trips for the coming summer. Under the Experiment, each member of a student group lives about a month as guest of a family in the country he visits where there is a young person of corresponding age and sex. During the second month the young hosts become guests of the United States group on a trip through the country. Among the trips scheduled for 1941 is a French-speaking exchange in Quebec, a college group who will study co-operative developments on Cape Breton Island, and groups to Guatemala, Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, and Cuba.

News Bulletin Institute of International Education

What Has America That Is Worth Sharing?

The Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

Thank you for the fine letter published under the title of "Awake to the Riches of Free Peoples." It is time that we looked around us, to realize what we have, so that after the war, we shall know exactly what it is that we wish to extend to other peoples.

I, too, am grateful for the myriad privileges of a large city—our parks, concerts, fine libraries; the Art Institute, the Field Museum of Natural History, the Museum of Science and Industry, the Shedd Aquarium, and the Adler Planetarium, all with no admission charge; our beautiful lake front, where are given free summer concerts; the free WPA classes in all subjects.

It is a favorite joke of Chicagoans that most of us never see our museums until we have an out-of-town visitor, who asks us to guide him to these places. This, I believe, is not a very funny joke. If we are so apathetic toward these benefits, the dreams of many persons now gone, it will be very easy for a dictator to take them away from us, causing no murmur. And we shall never know what we had.

Most of all, I am grateful for the University of Chicago, it being my fortune to attend there. As I look upward at the glorious Gothic architecture, a mixed feeling of awe and gratitude always comes over me. But more important than the mere material structure is the spirit of the institution. Everywhere one sees earnest faces, absorbed in discussions, which are perhaps very important to the future world. It is realized that we must not learn the academic subjects alone, but prepare for the problem which will be ours, in the world of tomorrow, that of creating a better civilization. The extra-curricular lectures and round-table discussions are so numerous that one could not attend them all. These range in subject from such economic ones as the situation of the sharecropper in the South to others on the role of religion in the post-war world. There is, in a word, abundance, here; abundance of learning and the desire to learn, which is enormously stimulating.

When one stops to think about it, he realizes that the statement "Most of the good things in life are free" is true. For these things are not material, but spiritual or mental. Learning is free, if we but look for it. The number of free lectures being given every night in a large city is overwhelming. Then, of course, there is always the radio, available to all, which is increasing in importance and in quality.

(Miss) B. B.

* * *

No Lack of Opportunity

South Carolina

Dear Chairman:

The Youth Round Table, it seems to me, has a membership of young people who are serious-minded and concerned about the world problems which surround us and offer plenty of opportunity and challenge to our generation. Who ever said there was nothing left for us to tackle?

This is my second year of teaching in this small town in South Carolina. Last year, when I first came from my home in New York City, the opportunities seemed rather limited, but after becoming familiar with the needs and problems of the community and entering into its activities the only lack seems to be that of time to do all that I see waiting to be done.

Last year it was reorganizing a Girl Scout troop, (an odd undertaking for a man!). The need was proved when seventeen girls applied for membership. The leader now says a second troop is needed.

Last fall there were speeches to be made before the Parent-Teacher Association and participation in a Lions Club minstrel. There are concerts and dances to be arranged, and at Christmas one's voice was appreciated in carol groups.

In January, several young preachers and a young social welfare worker agreed that a public forum should be organized, which we have done. The question of aid to Britain, food for German-occupied European countries, Pan Americanism, etc., have been or are being discussed with the greatest enthusiasm and we are gaining experience in public speaking, debating, logical thinking and democratic toleration for all shades of opinion.

It has been my experience that there is plenty to be done and the only thing needed to start many of them is the willingness to wade in and tackle the job.

No doubt some other Round Tablers have had experience as members or organizers of forum clubs. I would enjoy hearing from them and would exchange ideas about this very popular activity.

(Mr.) E. N. L.

* * *

Mr. L.'s experience is a challenge to all of us. I am sure there must be others of you who have been at work in small communities just as he has. Work with young people, by older young people, is deeply needed in the democracies. Active community work is also tremendously worth while. Let us hear from more of you.

Chairman

A Tuesday Column

Through the Editor's Window

Letting George Do It

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you remember the old saying, "Let George do it"? Its modern equivalent in plain American are expressions like "That's YOUR problem," and "He passed the buck." But there can be another and positive meaning to the phrase. A significant meaning, too, for those of us who seek to express the democratic way in daily living.

No matter how efficient a person may be, no matter how able, no matter how sincere and enthusiastic and well informed, he cannot do everything in an organization, whether the organization be his nation, his club, his church, or his home. Some of the activity must be delegated to others; and, as we all know, this usually is done partly by popular vote and partly by appointments made by elected individuals and boards. This is the way in a democratic nation, and in most clubs, in democratically organized churches, and on a smaller scale even in some families. In families, of course, tradition and appointment more than election are likely to be the general rule.

* * *

But the result is the same. There are many "Georges" (and Georginas). People are made chairmen of committees, heads of delegations, wielders of brooms and dishmops, organists in churches, introducers of speakers, makers of their own beds, ushers, builders of club programs, managers of their own weekly allowances, planners of a party, keepers of records, bosses of picking up their own toys.

All this is admirable—and democratic. We can't do all these things ourselves, nor any one set of them. Furthermore, even if we could, it is better for us and for the organization that duties and responsibilities be spread around. That is one of the ways in which people grow We know this, and in our better moments we live it, too, as a fundamental working conviction.

* * *

But the quaint thing about people—most people, not you and me, to be sure, but others!—is that although we have willingly put this available supply of Georges in charge of things (from government departments and church committees to home dishwashing and clearing up their scattered toys) we are sometimes inclined not to "let George do it." Instead, fearing that it will not be done well, we must arrange and outline and give un-asked advice, and criticize and in general drag "George" down, until if he has the spunk left to think about it at all he must sometimes wonder if he is supposed to be doing the job or if we are.

It is also a fact, of course, that "let George do it" can be carried too far, and that in big organizations like a United States Government the laissez-faire on the part of some citizens is a serious weakness. That kind of "letting" is not to be condoned.

We need to care, and we need to keep our interest in what the Georges are doing. But in organizations large or small—as small, I should say, as a family of two and as large, probably, as the Kingdom of Heaven—letting George carry his job through as it seems right to him, together with helping and supporting him so that he can do his best, is the really efficient way of being interested and of caring. It might be called the positive, democratic way of "letting George do it."

A Tuesday Column

'Strengthening America at Home and Abroad' Theme of 1941 Institute of Social Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wellesley, Mass.

"Strengthening America at Home and Abroad" is the theme for the Summer Institute for Social Progress to be held at Wellesley College July 5 to 19. This will attract men and women of all vocations to a two weeks' conference on the beautiful country campus of Wellesley College.

Henry E. Warren, President of the Warren Telechron Company of Ashland, Mass., is Head of the Institute; Ordway Tead, chairman of the Board of Higher Education of New York City, heads the program committee, while Laurens H Seeleye, former President of St. Lawrence University, will act as chairman of the faculty.

Mordecai Ezekiel, for several years Economic Adviser to the United States Department of Agriculture, will outline possible steps toward the attainment of such national aims as "Better Food for More People," "Better Economic Relations With the Rest of the World," and "Employment for Men and Money After the War Boom."

Last year's attendance was from 25 states. This ninth annual session is expected to draw a variety of people from every sort of vocation as the conference is designed to represent a cross-section of a typical American community. The only qualification for membership is interest in pressing issues of foreign policy and management of domestic affairs within the United States.

Members will live in Claflin Hall located on a terrace high above Lake Waban. Tuition and fees for board and room are moderate, and a few scholarships are available to enable industrial workers, farmers, and leading students to attend.

Helen Everett Meiklejohn, economist from the San Francisco School of Social Studies, will speak on "The Federal Invasion of Business" on the same program with a member of the National Association of Manufacturers Committee on "The Relation of Business to Government."

Paul Pigors of Tufts College, President of Industrial Relations Associates, Inc., will lead a panel on "Fair Labor Practices," and Peter H. Odegard, Professor of Politics at Amherst College, will conduct the session on "How Can We Attain National Unity to Meet Aggression?" Participation on the part of members will be featured in a series of round tables and discussion groups being planned by Alfred D. Sheffield, Dean of Round Tables, who is also scheduled to speak on "Community Organization."

"How to Serve Your Community in Time of Crisis" will be the subject for the second week, while the theme for the evening forum series will be "How Can We Strengthen America Abroad?" Other subjects to be discussed include "Pan-American Co-operation on a Democratic Basis," "Roads to a Durable Peace," "What the Defense Program Means to Business," "What Is Right About America?" "Religious Faith and Democracy," "The Problem of the European Refugee," and "Community Service to the Conscripted Men."

A complete program telling of speakers of divergent points of view may be obtained by writing the Director, Dorothy P. Hill, 22 Oakland Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

Youth Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A Youth Center has been founded in the heart of picturesque Hampshire, the only one of its type in Britain. Winter's Hill Hall, standing in spacious wooded grounds, has been lent by Mr. M Sebag-Montefiore, who is interested in the work of boys' clubs in London, to the Hampshire Association of Boys' Clubs. The center is in the South Downs near Winchester.

The new center is run on original lines, and is a rest-house and haven for boys from 14 to 20 years who are helping with war work in workshop and factory in the south country. Accommodation has been made available for 80 boys, drawn from members of boys' clubs in the East End of London, Southampton, Eastleigh, and Portsmouth, all places where juvenile labor is largely employed on war work.

The boys, under the leadership of social workers, tramp the fields and downs, play clock golf, tennis, football, and take part in gardening. Indoors they have suitable games, opportunity for reading, music, and dramatic recitals. Short plays are acted in which they take part. Boys have also to help themselves, wherever possible, by looking after their rooms, and helping wash-up after meals War talk is discouraged, and fireside discussions are all based on broad constructive subjects dealing with the countryside, travel, adventure, and creative hobbies. Religious teaching is undenominational, and simple.

Job-Getting Is a Technique

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Jose, Calif.

High school graduates are required to know how to get jobs before leaving any of the high schools in Santa Clara County this summer. They must take a course called "Pick Your Job and Land It," and will receive instructions from staff members of the State Department of Employment.

The course was devised by Rudolph G. Fjellstrom, assistant manager of the San Jose office of Department of Employment, and since he first offered it last June, 263 persons have taken it, out of which 84 per cent of them have obtained jobs. He said one student mailed out 19 applications, and received 162 offers of jobs.

Mr. Fjellstrom started teaching job-getting technique in 1936, and worked with only one student at a time at first. He received the idea of a conference style of instruction in job-getting from the book. "Pick Your Job—and Land It," written by Sidney W. Edlund and Mary C. Edlund, using the title of the book for his course.

The Fjellstrom method of obtaining a job hinges on what he terms a selling portfolio, which includes a concise statement of name, address, telephone, age, appearance, education, experiences—all supported by references and personal letters from employers.

Mr. Fjellstrom's advice to an applicant for work is, first, make an inventory of all experiences both educational and vocational, of your abilities, skills, interests and hobbies, then put it together in a portfolio. Mr. Fjellstrom explained that applicants presenting well-prepared portfolios have always had favorable interviews.

The course gives the student considerable advice as to what to do and what not to do when seeking employment. He is advised not to admit to himself or anyone else that he is "asking for a job." Instead he is seeking an opportunity to render his prospective employer the services he is qualified to give

He is also advised not to smoke, to keep quietly seated when waiting for an interview, not to sit on the interviewer's desk, not to read the "prospective employer's" mail, or listen to his telephone conversations.

Never make a negative approach. Mr. Fjellstrom warns job seekers. Never say, "You don't need any help today, do you?" Instead say the equivalent of "When do you want me to start working?"

A Functional Program Of Teacher Education

A functional program of teacher education, as developed at Syracuse University, is published by the American Council on Education on recommendation of the Commission on Teacher Education (744 Jackson Pl., Washington, D. C.) 259p. $1.25 paper bound

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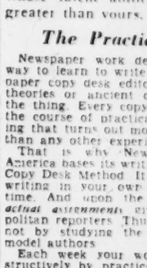

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Italy Claims Occupation Of Six Islands in Aegean

ROME, May 6 (AP)—Italian occupation of six islands of the Cyclades group, adjoining Italy's Dodecanese Archipelago and standing in the southern waters of the Aegean Sea, was announced today by the Fascist High Command.

The occupied islands were announced as Amorgos, Anaphe, Ios, Thera, Naxos, and Paros. They are situated immediately to the north of Crete.

[The Cyclades were so named by the ancients because they are arranged in a kind of circle around the island of Delos, smallest but most famed of the group.

There are 17 large islands and numerous others, in three rows extending in a southeast direction from Southern Greece.

Delos, according to Greek mythology, drifted about until moored by Zeus for the birthplace of Apollo and Artemis and became Apollo's place of worship. It was sacked by Menophanes in 87 B. C.

The entire group has a total area of 1,041 miles and a population of about 135,000. The Capital is Hermoupolis, on Syros Island.]

By a Staff Artist

Held by Italy

Blackened islands are those which Italy claims to have occupied.

Generals Dismissed

CANEA, Crete, May 6 (AP)—Six Greek generals have been dismissed from the Army, four of them cited in formal decrees that charged they were "instruments of the invader to the detriment of a Nation at war."

[The British Broadcasting corporation reported that six generals, by "a Royal decree dated May 2," had been "struck off the Greek Army list for concluding an armistice with the enemy without permission of their King and Government."

Names of the Greek officers were not revealed and it was recalled that at the time of the armistice between Greece and Germany King George of Greece asserted the document had been signed "without our knowing it."]

American Academy of Rome Makes Awards in Painting and Sculpture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Nicolas Carone of Hoboken, N. J., who posed for other painters to support himself, today holds the $1,000 painting award of the American Academy in Rome. Winner of $1,000 sculpture award is William Talbot of Creve Coeur, Mo.

The awards were cash for the first time in the competition, which, before European hostilities, was the annual contest for the Prix de Rome Fellowship and gave American artists several years' study at the Academy in Rome. The competitors' works will be on exhibition all this week at the Grand Central Art Galleries.

Mr. Carone's painting, one of 71 entries in this class, is a farm scene. He now has a studio in New York.

Mr. Talbot made his mark over 32 other contestants with a sculpture of two Navajo Indian women. He attends the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia, Pa.

Special mention in painting went to Albert Gould, Philadelphia Museum of Industrial Art; Norman Philip Joondelph, Yale School of Fine Arts, and Earl L. Noffsinger, John Herron Art School; and in sculpture to Alfred J. Brunettin, Minneapolis, Minn. School of Art; Elmore Cave, St. Louis, Mo. School of Fine Arts and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; Peter J. Lupori, Carnegie School of Technology, and Abbott L. Pattison, of Chicago, Ill.

Forest Products Transport

OTTAWA — Forest products carried by Canadian railways during September, 1940, amounted to 996,091 tons as compared with 659,167 tons in September, 1939, an increase of 51 per cent.

Dine Out Every Week

Dining out is fun for all the family—especially when you choose one of the many good restaurants that advertise regularly in The Christian Science Monitor!

NATIONAL *Restaurant* WEEK
MAY 5 TO 11

Haile Selassie Returns Home—Symbol of Progress

Negus re-enters his Capital after 5 years in exile and world's weak and humble look up again.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (Delayed), May 5 (AP)—Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, entered his Capital today after five years of exile while Ethiopia was in Italian hands.

As the Emperor rode in triumphantly to reclaim his throne, he was met by Maj. Gen. Alan G. Cunningham, Commander of the British forces which drove the Italians from the City, and by Selassie's sons, Crown Prince Makonnen and the Duke of Harar.

All Italians left in the City remained indoors.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Addis Ababa during the Italo-Ethiopian War

Haile Selassie has come home to Ethiopia. He has entered his own Capital after five years in exile. He stands today in Addis Ababa erect, dignified, and firm, the "King of Kings, the Conquering Lion of Judah, the Elect of God, the Light of the World." His very name, Haile Selassie, means "the Power of the Holy Trinity."

During those years when the Italians held his country in the grip of a conqueror, the Negus seemed almost over-burdened with pompous titles. He seems anything but a King of Kings.

But his return to a land which is being freed of its invaders is part of the grand and solemn drama of this age. For Haile Selassie is both a symbol and a man. He is a test of the right to believe in human progress.

His Job is Governing

As a person Haile Selassie is much like the rest of us. He has his line, as you and I have ours. Some of us make shoes, others teach school, others plant corn, still others prepare newspapers. Haile Selassie's line is governing Ethiopia. The test of the integrity of this world is whether the weak and humble people may be assured a home, sustenance, neighborliness and self-respect, for the work we perform. Haile Selassie also has done good work and he is now trying to show that the world has reached a place where humble little states may live among the great.

Ethiopia is not a very romantic or glamorous land. It is the most backward country this writer ever visited. But there live in it 10,000,000 men and women, resembling you and me. They have lived there ten times as long as Americans in the United States and that land is theirs.

Their villages are rather squalid, their few cities are wretched. They do not cultivate the soil well. They are rather cruel to one another. They have sharp class differences, with destitute slaves at one end and snobbish aristocrats at the other. Their courts are primitive, their administration not free from graft. Their society is like ours has been. One finds lots of things to criticize.

To govern such a people and country is an extremely difficult task. Haile Selassie did it well. He comes down from a very long line of rulers — allegedly from the Queen of Sheba. But from his youth he had many enemies. He was repeatedly in grave physical danger. Year by year he overcame rivals and succeeded in establishing himself very firmly. As a fighter, he is exceedingly able, not because of African brawn, but because of his courage and intelligence.

Gave Nation Unity

However, he is far more than a fighter. He gave his country much unity. He opened a few schools, some of which this writer was very much pleased to visit. He built an attractive Parliament building. Among such undeveloped people, a Parliament was little more than a symbol, but a very noble symbol. It revealed Ethiopia's ideals. Haile Selassie, the King of Kings, was not an African despit, but the enlightened father of his people.

He opened a number of not impassable roads. He worked to improve agriculture; he encouraged a native industry. He attempted to put an end to slavery.

One may safely say that Haile Selassie did more for Ethiopia than any other ruler ever had. To be sure, Indians and Arabs were the principal merchants; Armenians and Greeks the professional people and Artisans. Most Ethiopians were still quite primitive hewers of wood and carriers of water. They were burden-bearers. Barefooted men came trotting into Addis Ababa from places scores of miles away, bearing timber, grain, bales of skins on their heads. Women sat all day in the open market selling a few trinkets or bread or agricultural products for a few pennies. Most of the people lived in tents or very simple huts, often with domestic animals.

Some of the Ethiopians were tall and slender, they kept their white clothes clean and appeared both beautiful and dignified. They were rather kind to children and the women enjoyed privileges that were no less than remarkable. They even made the men do the family washing.

Symbol of Progress

These primitive, simple people provoked no neighbor, black or white. But their land was coveted. A dictator who scorned international co-operation, derided democracy, exalted brute force and boasted of his warplanes darkening the sky, set out to take their land. From the first day Haile Selassie was tactful and conciliatory. He offered to arbitrate every dispute. He was willing to satisfy every reasonable demand. When his country was attacked with bombs and poison gas he bravely defended it with all power at his disposal and did not give up until the ravisher was on the point of entering his Capital.

After leaving, he conducted himself in a very worthy manner. He appealed to the conscience of mankind. He appeared before the world's highest tribunal. He pleaded with the League of Nations for international integrity. But he was not heard. Insolence was given right-of-way. Brutal despotism triumphed. Austria disappeared, Czechoslovakia disappeared, Poland disappeared, Holland was run over, France was debased.

But now Haile Selassie is back. His return is a symobl at a time when the tides of military fortune run adversely at other points.

What coming days will bring for Haile Selassie, for Ethiopia, for Great Britain, this writer will not predict. But if in the end, the Lion of Judah holds his primitive Capital as ruler over his simple people, it will be a sign that humanity has not abdicated, that despotism is not master.

Wide World

The King of Kings Comes Back

It was like this, astride a spirited white horse, that the Emperor of Ethiopia returned in triumph to his Capital in Addis Ababa today This pictuer was taken as the Negue reviewed his army prior to the Italian invasion of his country in 1935.

Greek Navy Admits Sinking Of 30 Ships by Germans

CANEA, Crete, May 6 (AP)—The Greek Government, recapitulating the fate of its Navy in the last days of the German drive through Greece, said today that all its auxiliary vessels—more than 30—had been "savagely bombed and machine-gunned, sinking with the crews."

These ships included minelayers, patrol, and escort vessels.

Greece's submarines were said to have reached Alexandria, Egypt, where they joined the British fleet.

"Of the 10 destroyers, three were sunk, firing to the last against dozens of German bombers," the statement said.

Two of Greece's 13 torpedoboats also were said to have reached Alexandria.

The hospital ships Hesperos, Policos, Attiki, Socrates, and Hellenis were sunk, the statement said, "although they were unarmed and were carrying full lights and bearing signs stipulated by the International Red Cross.

"Survivors struggling in the sea were pitilessly machine-gunned. The case of one was particularly flagrant as she carried women and children.

"There were few survivors of all the Greek coasting fleet. Only six freighters which were far from ports were saved."

[Greece's Navy, before the war, included the 9,450-ton cruiser Averoff, built in 1910; 10 destroyers; 13 big torpedo boats of from 145 to 305 tons; six submarines of French construction; eight minelayers of 380 to 520 tons; four small motor torpedo boats; and several fleet auxiliaries.

Veteran Negro Educator Closes Desk After 51 Years of Continuous Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ENTERPRISE, Ala.—The dean of Negro schoolmasters in this section, Prof. William M. Donald, 71, recently cleared his desk, locked the schoolhouse door and ended 51 years of continuous service. This marked his retirement from active service.

But the work begun by him will not cease because out of his family of nine children, five of them are teachers and others hold responsible positions. In addition many of the more than 10,000 children taught by him now hold positions of trust throughout the United States. There are some doctors among them, several pharmacists, scores of teachers, clerical workers and skilled artisans in addition to many farmers and workers in domestic service.

The son of a slave, Mr. Donald was born on the banks of Pea River at Bellwood in Geneva County, Ala. He had one ambition and that was to obtain an education and he managed to attend the State Teachers College in Troy, where he was graduated with honors. Around the age of 20 he started teaching at Shady Grove in Clayhatchie community, near where he was born. He spent 10 years in one-teacher schools in Coffee and Geneva Counties and two years at River Junction, Fla.

During those years he was permitted to use the churches of his people as schoolhouses. Equipment was a word unknown. Sometimes there were no benches and such a thing as desks were unheard of. Wooden shutters served for windows. There were no central heating plants, and maybe not a stove or fireplace. Water came from a spring and was drunk out of a gourd. There was no such thing as sanitation.

Thirty-six years ago Mr. Donald came to Enterprise to teach. There was no town, only a house or two and a crossroads store. The school then was a one-room affair with 60 pupils. Last year there was an enrollment of 400, the house was a two-story frame building with modern equipment and he was assisted by a faculty of several teachers.

Said the superintendent of the city schools: "Professor Donald not only imparted knowledge, he built character."

Guggenheim List Open for 1942-'43

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Notice was given today that application for new Guggenheim fellowships for research and productive work in the fine arts, including music, should be made by candidates on or before Oct. 15, 1941, to Henry Allen Moe, Secretary General, John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, 551 Fifth Avenue. Final selection of Fellows for 1942-'43 will be made in March, 1942. Application forms will be mailed upon request.

The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation maintains annually from 40 to 60 Fellowships, tenable for research in any field of knowledge or for work in any of the fine arts. The Foundation also offers a limited number of fellowships to Peurto Ricans, Canadians, and to citizens of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay.

Fellowships are open to men and women, ages 25 to 40, the stipend normally not exceeding $2,500 for the year.

Quicker U. S. Aid Arrives Quicker War Will End—Eden

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that the sooner United States war materials reach the battlefields of Asia, Africa and Europe the sooner the war will end.

He expressed faith that Turkey would stand by Britain and he told Arab peoples, including the Iraqis, to beware of an Axis victory.

During his review, which opened the Government's statement in full dress debate on the conduct of the war, a heckling member interrupted Mr. Eden's reference to United States aid with: "Let us do a bit ourselves."

Mr. Eden promptly retorted he was "presupposing maximum effort of ourselves and the United States of America."

Hore-Belisha Critical

Government critics, among them Leslie Hore-Belisha, rose to attack Mr. Eden's long review.

"Now that events are going against us, I trust temporarily," Mr. Hore-Belisha said, "there is a tendency to minimize their importance, to distinguish them from what is happening in the Atlantic."

Laborite Hastings Bertrand Lee-Smith, speaking from the front opposition bench, warned that in the Battle of Suez Britain had a smaller margin of time than in the Battle of the Atlantic.

"In the Mediterranean," he said, "it is a race between Hitler's immediate advantage and our power to build up equipment to hold him until American supplies swing in our favor some months hence."

The Laborite speaker wanted to know why measures were not taken to keep German panzer divisions out of Libya and asked if the Government was satisfied that the French Government at Vichy is maintaining strict neutrality.

Mr. Eden, retracing ground covered last week by Prime Minister Churchill, declared Greece was informed beforehand just how much aid could be expected from Britain.

Telling of diplomatic efforts in the Middle East preceding the Nazi invasion of Greece and Yugoslavia, Mr. Eden declared he was impressed by the loyal friendship and determination of the Turks to "stand firm against any menace to their sovereignty."

"I am sure," he added, "the loyalty to their alliance with this country will be the basis of the Turkish Government's policy."

Tells of Iraq Trouble

The trouble which he said was "created" in Iraq, Mr. Eden went on, is of great concern to both Britain and Turkey.

He declared Britain had nothing to be ashamed of in her dealings with the Arab peoples, most of all Iraq "whose independence we assured; it is we who have assisted them and in every respect have kept our word."

Mr. Eden said the British were very grateful for the offer of the good offices of the Turkish and Egyptian Governments in mediation, but until Iraq withdrew her troops from Habbaniyah and ceased hostilities, Britain would not discuss fulfillment of her treaty rights.

"Arabs in any land must know that the approach of Axis rule means the end of their liberty, which they have jealously guarded and which, in alliance with us, are safe today," he declared.

"Though Hitler may rule the lives of people he can not rule their hearts," Mr. Eden added, "and no tyrant can rule over Europe for longer than a brief span."

Welcoming the "immense step forward by the United States in deciding to send ships to the Red Sea," the Foreign Secretary said it was Britain's privilege, "together with the help we can receive from the U. S. A." to make the nations of Europe "secure from the haunting dread that shadows our own time."

Irish Bases Discussed

Mr. Lees-Smith brought Irish bases into the debate, declaring that "it is worth while calling attention of the United States to this matter because the policy of patrol which the United States now has undertaken is being defeated and stultified by the policy of Southern Ireland of refusing us those ports."

"I believe," he added, "expression of public opinion in the United States and representations from the United States have more influence with the Government of Southern Ireland than from any other country in the world."

Mr. Hore-Belisha said there was no question but that Britain was obligated to go to the aid of Greece, but asked why, during the months before that Italy, "the most vulnerable country in Europe" with railways and industries concentrated along 2,500 miles of coastline wasn't bombed by the RAF while the Greeks were whipping the Italian Army in Albania."

"Why has such tenderness been shown Italy," Mr. Hore-Belisha asked, "when Greece was crying out for airplanes and Beaverbrook (until recently Minister of Aircraft Production) was saying our stores were bulging with airplanes?"

He declared that "night after night when Greece was in travail' the RAF bombed Germany. The opportunity to bomb Italy which existed for six months, he added, is gone now.

Strategy Called Faulty

Mr. Hore-Belisha criticized the Army's strategy and diplomatic maneuvers in the Middle East, demanding, "Why did we allow all this to happen in Iraq?"

"The Germans do not attack obstacles, they circumvent them," he shouted.

The former War Secretary's remarks were tempered with the observation that "a heavy burden rests on the Prime Minister, who has assumed great and particular responsibility for strategy; the best service that can be rendered him is to urge improvement in this matter of intelligence and of its interpretation."

Maj. Clement R. Atlee, Lord Privy Seal, told the House that when Mr. Churchill turned down the question of an Imperial War Cabinet last week he was "replying to a specific question" and "did not deal with the general question of the future."

Major Atlee's statement was in reply to an inquiry from Conservative Sir Robert William O'Neill as to whether Mr. Churchill's "emphatic 'no' was not the last word" on the question.

Sir Robert recalled the London visit of Australian Prime Minister R. G. Menzies, and asked if any other Dominion Premier was expected, and Major Atlee replied that Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand was expected shortly.

The House cheered Major Atlee's statement that the "government hoped to have the benefit of Mr. Fraser's presence at meetings of the War Cabinet."

Civilian Sympathizers

Mr. Eden declared that there were "millions of people in Nazi-dominated Europe longing for an opportunity to help the British victory," relating how two British prisoners had escaped through Central Europe with the aid of civilian sympathizers.

Referring to the shattering of Yugoslavia's forces by Germany, he declared that Britan had been assured "over and over again that the Yugoslav Army was mobilized," but that it was not until after Premier Prince Paul's Government was overthrown that any real effort was made to get that nation's armies ready. By then, he said, it was too late.

Britain's dominant need Mr. Eden declared, is ships and more munitions, "because every move in the diplomatic field is conditioned by our military strength. Every effort must be made to reduce the disparity, for it is there we shall find the key to victory in diplomacy just as much as on the battlefield."

Speaking before a well-filled House, Mr. Eden was received quietly, but there were cheers when he referred to the aid given Greece. He told of his talkes with King George II at Athens before the German invasion began.

"It was made abundantly clear that Greece was determined to resist German aggression, even if she had to count only on her own troops," he declared to enthusiastic applause.

'U. S. Churchill' Called Big Need

HAVERFORD, Pa., May 6 (AP)—Declaring that the present war is being lost not in the Mediterranean but in Washington, Raymond Leslie Buell, an editor of Fortune and former President of the Foreign Policy Association, said today that "President Roosevelt is in danger of becoming the American Chamberlain."

"What this country needs and wants is an American Churchill," he stated in an address at Haverford College. "Unless the United States solves the Atlantic shipping problem during the next few months, Britain will have to sue for peace. If we do solve the shipping problem soon, Britain will almost certainly win this war."

Mr. Buell said the President should publicly inform the country to what extent United States supplies are now reaching Britain and to what extent they are being sunk.

Mexico to Share American Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—The star of permanent peace having faded from view, the people of Mexico and the rest of the Americas are firmly resolved to play their part in the fight between totalitarianism and democracy, according to Ezequiel Padilla, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico.

"America's destiny is to take part in the fray . . . ," Señor Padilla writes in the current issue of International Conciliation, publication of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, out today.

"We must, therefore, prepare. We must resolutely co-operate with one another—not for aggression against any people of the earth, but for the defense of this hemisphere. We must hold it up as an example and as the best hope for a world in which brotherhood and justice shall finally prevail. Our nations must dwell together under the reign of law and the right. To fight under the banner of freedom of mankind is deemed a luminous privilege by the sister nations of the Americas."

State Liquor Store Move Lost in S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Proposal to substitute a State liquor store for the conditioned prohibition bill under debate for the past few weeks has been rejected by the South Carolina Senate.

Authored by Senators McEachin of Florence and Warren of Hampton, the liquor store amendment was tabled 23-19, on the motion of Senator Brockington of Richland. However, Senator Sawyer of Georgetown immediately served notice of a motion to reconsider the vote.

The Upper House also defeated, 24-12, a proposal by Senator Laney of Chesterfield, veteran "dry," to revise the bill into a straight prohibition measure and to raise necessary new revenue by lowering the income tax brackets.

Pulitzer Awards Honor Artistry and Reforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Robert E. Sherwood became a three-time winner, Westbrook Pegler received recognition for his hard-hitting columns against labor racketeering, and the New York Times won a special citation in the annual list of Pulitzer awards made public at Columbia University late yesterday.

Mr. Sherwood's heroic play, "There Shall Be No Night," won the annual Pulitzer drama prize even as had his earlier "Idiot's Delight," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," and "Tovarich." Mr. Pegler, vigorous, sometimes bitter, Scripps-Howard columnist, received the $1,000 reporter's award for his series on scandals in the ranks of organized labor which led to the exposure and conviction of George Scalise.

While no individual foreign or Washington correspondent was honored as was usual, a precedent-breaking award was made to the New York Times for "the public educational value of its foreign news reports exemplified by its scope, by excellence of writing and presentation and supplementary background information, illustration and interpretation," according to the announcement of the trustees.

Fiction Award Omitted

No award was made in the field of fiction for the first time in 20 years, nor was any explanation forthcoming for the omission. Literary critics had found 1940 a prolific year in novels.

The list of awards, as announced on behalf of the Trustees of Columbia University, included, besides the above:

In journalism: A gold medal costing $500 to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for the "most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by an American newspaper during the year," awarded for the newspaper's successful campaign against the city smoke nuisance.

In Cartoons and Letters

To Reuben Maury of the New York Daily News, $500 for his "distinguished editorial writing during the year." Mr. Maury has written most of the News editorials since the spring of 1926 and has contributed frequent editorials to Colliers Weekly.

To Jacob Burck, of the Chicago Times, $500 for his "distinguished service as a cartoonist" as exemplified by the cartoon entitled "If I Should Die Before I Wake," published on June 2, 1940, and picturing a little girl saying her prayers in a bombed-out house with airplanes flying through the dark overhead.

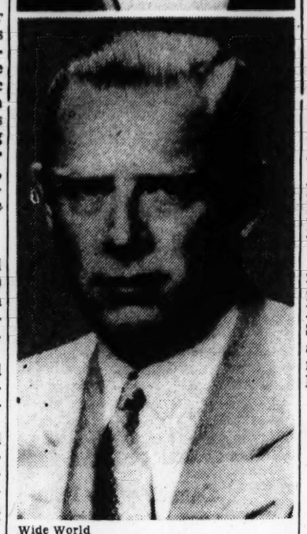
Wide World

Robert E. Sherwood

(Above) who won prize for best dramatic work, and

Westbrook Pegler

(Below) who was honored for exposing labor racketeering.



In the field of letters: To Marcus Lee Hansen (posthumous), $1,000 for a "distinguished book on the history of the United States," awarded for "The Atlantic Migration," published by the Harvard University Press. The late Professor Hansen of the University of Illinois had projected this volume as the first in a trilogy on American immigration.

To Ola Elizabeth Winslow, $1,000 for a "distinguished American biography" awarded for "Jonathan Edwards" published by the Macmillan Company, New York. Professor Winslow is chairman of the English Department at Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.

To Leonard Bacon, $1,000 for a "distinguished volume of verse," awarded for a "Sunderland Capture," published by Harper and Brothers.

Traveling Scholarships

Three traveling scholarships having a value of $1,500 each, were awarded to Pat Mayo Holt of Gatesville, Texas; Richard K. Pryne of La Crescenta, Calif., and Alvadee Eugenia Hutton of New Cumberland, Pa., students of the Columbia Graduate School of Journalism.

Alternates were Vernon De Long Groff of Sellersville, Pa.; Helene Kazanjian of Belmont, Mass., and Helen Markel of New York.

An annual scholarship of $1,500 for "the most talented and deserving" student of music went to Edmund Haines of the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N. Y., and a similar scholarship in the field of art went to Ariane Beigneux of Roxbury, Conn.

Toronto Summer Cottages Sought For Men in Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Summer cottage owners in Toronto and district have been invited by the Greater Toronto War Service Advisory Council to throw open their cottages on week ends this summer to soldiers, sailors and airmen.

While much voluntary work of this kind was done last summer without any definite organization or plan, it is emphasized that this year, even more than last, there are hundreds of Australians, New Zealanders, Britishers and Norwegians stationed in Ontario with no relatives or close friends with whom to spend a week-end leave.

Reply cards sent to cottagers ask them to fill in the addresses of their cottages and the week ends when it would be possible to entertain men on week-end leave from the fighting services. When the organization is complete, the enlisted man would merely tell his superior officer where he would like to spend his leave, and the Advisory Council would supply details.

Quezon Sees War Near

MANILA, May 6 (AP)—Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Commonwealth, said today, "The trend of events seems to point strongly to the possibility of American entry into the present world war."

"If such a situation should arise," he added, "it goes without saying that the Philippines would be involved directly in the war."

Mr. Quezon voiced his belief in a special message to the National Assembly asking a $5,000,000 appropriation to care for the islands' civilian population in event of an emergency.

"While protection of all the Philippines against external aggression is primarily the responsibility of the United States," he said, "the duty of safeguarding the civilians of our country, both citizens and aliens, against hunger, pestilence, lawlessness, and other dangers which are the nature of modern warfare lies first of all with the Government of the Commonwealth."

Besides the appropriation for the civilian emergency administration, Mr. Quezon asked the Assembly to extend his emergency powers until adjournment of the first regular session of the new Philippine Congress, to be elected in November.

Meanwhile the Spanish-language newspaper La Vanduardia said it had learned from reliable quarters that the Philippine Army may call its 144,000 reservists to the colors, probably by the end of this month.

The publication said Army chiefs had thought it best to call out the reservists for training.

An Herb Plot in Every Garden

In grandmother's garden there was an herb plot just outside the kitchen door. Berries and vegetables were sometimes allowed to augment this strictly culinary section. And the herbs proved themselves so decorative that they in turn often invaded the flower border, making themselves completely welcome there.

Nowadays even the tiniest of backdoor plots will support a few chives, some lavender, rosemary, thyme, and perhaps a clump or two of parsley for garnishing meat platters or chopping into soups.

Recently a visiting author told proud tales of her herb garden. It seemed that it was all in pots, for she lived in an apartment. Concrete instead of green growing things made up her outlook, until a friend suggested that she grow potted herbs. As many problems and as much fun resulted from this modest herb-in-pots garden as ever were provided by many a green garden-in-the-ground.

Peaceful Quiet Suggested

Some of the fragrance of these old-fashioned herbs seems to pass into our consciousness even when we read about them in gardens of ancient times. The Bible is full of allusions to the scented herbs of Old Testament days, and the Wise Men brought gifts of frankincense and myrrh to the Bethlehem child.

The very phrase "herb garden" has a connotation of fragrance and peaceful quiet. And the names of herbs are as sweetly nostalgic as their crushed leaves are fragrant.

Herbs may be grown in reserve areas, kitchen dooryard plots, in pots, indoor or out, or right in the flower borders. Not mint, because it is too rapid a spreader for the garden proper, and furthermore requires shade; but sage, rosemary and lavender are often included in flower borders, scarcely realizing they are herbs, properly. (They need protection in rugged climates.) Germander, thrift, or basil might be used to edge beds. And we have seen tidy little clumps of chives edging perennial borders most decoratively. If not grown in a special herb garden, there are many which adapt themselves to border plans.

Potentials Limitless

As for cultural suggestions, they differ widely in their requirements of course. Parsley, for instance, is a perennial that prefers a moist, shady site. Lavender, a fragrant perennial herb, does best in a rather dry sunny location. Its dried flowers are highly recommended for scenting clothing and household linens.

The potentials of an herb garden hobby are limitless. Not only is your culinary art enhanced by the use of herbs, but gifts for friends. Household accessories such as aromatic pillows, savory bags, (these for soups and stews), aromatic bath bags, lavender sticks for bureau drawers, and sweet bags for scenting clothing may be made from herbs. The fragrant ones for household use include costmary, lavender, mint, rose geranium, santolina, and southernwood. Culinary herbs include marjoram, fennel, parsley, others mentioned above, and saffron crocus. By the way, did you know that saffron crocus gave a town in England its industry and its name?

Legend has it that the saffron industry of Saffron Walden in Essex, England, which flourished in the sixteenth century was started with a single bulb brought home by a returning crusader who had concealed the treasure in his specially hollowed out staff.

A rich yellow dye was made in the Middle Ages from an oil produced by the strong-scented stigmas. In Shakespeare's time pastries, soups, and sauces were flavored with saffron. The beautiful orangered stigmas, the crocei odores of Virgil, were dried, powdered, pressed into cakes, and sold in English shops during the Elizabethan era.

In the two delightful books on herbs and herb gardening by Rosetta E. Clarkson, "Green Enchantment," and "Magic Gardens" (both illustrated from old herbals and both published by Macmillan Co., New York, at $3 each), are recounted recipes, legends, and lore about culinary herbs and about the herbs of beauty that were set aside as flowers. Actually most of our garden flowers are herbs, and were formerly grown only for utility's sake. Ornamental they were, but the feature which endeared them to housewives in olden days was not their decorative beauty but primarily their usefulness. As raw materials they were grown to be used for cooking, and for making condiments or concoctions that were thought to be healing. Nowadays they are commercially grown for flavoring perfumes, scenting soaps, making extracts, even flavoring the lowly chewing gum, and for many other purposes.—**Jean-Marie Putnam.**

A Tuesday Feature

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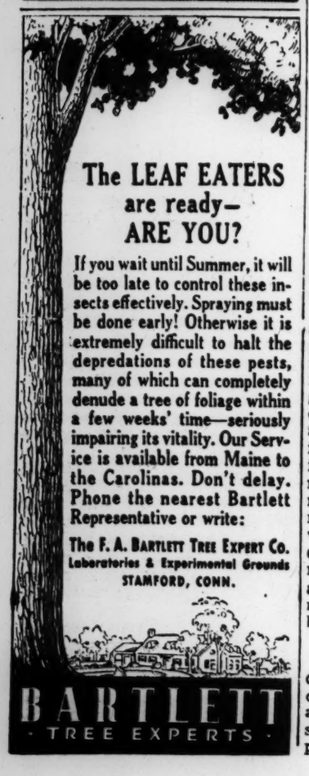

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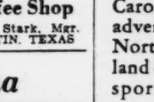

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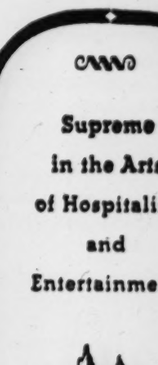

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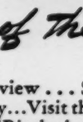

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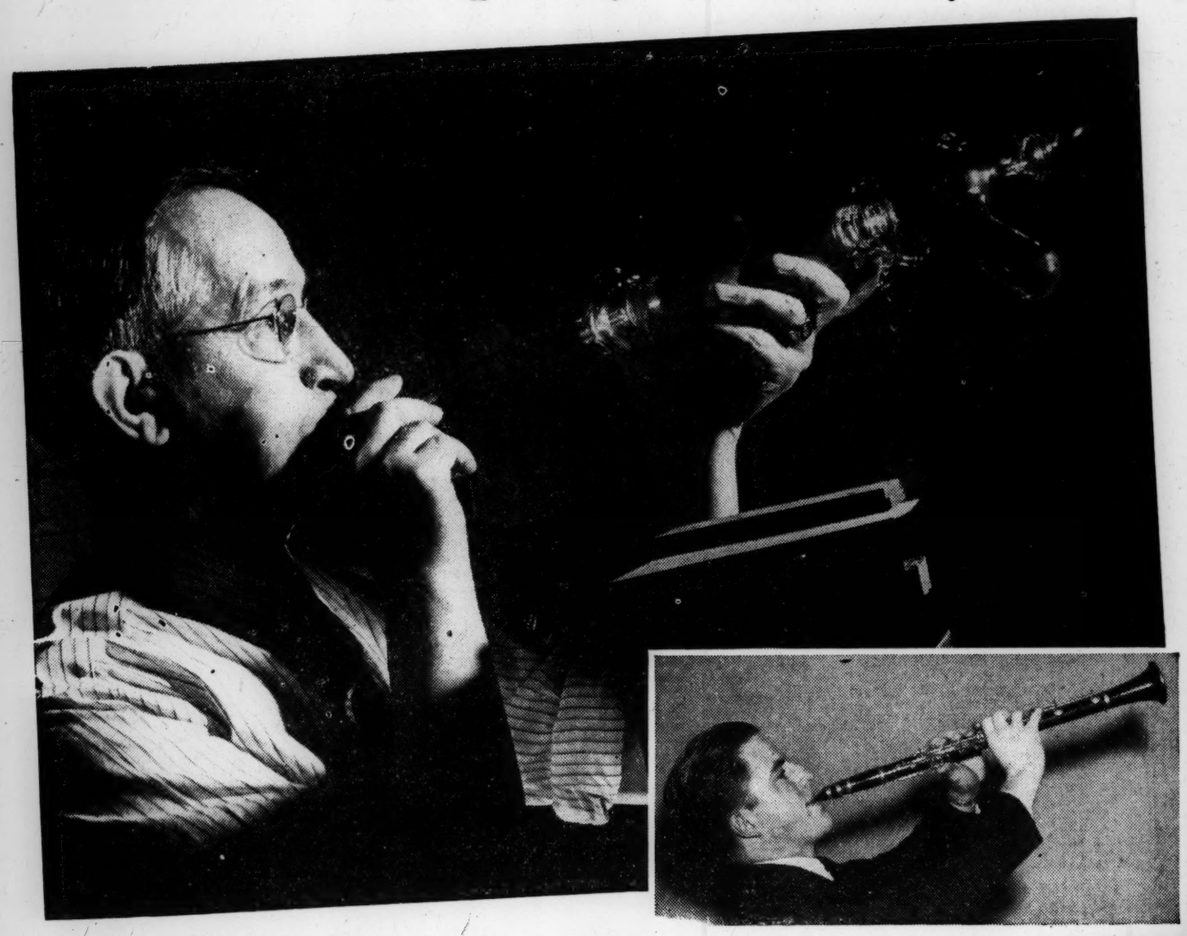
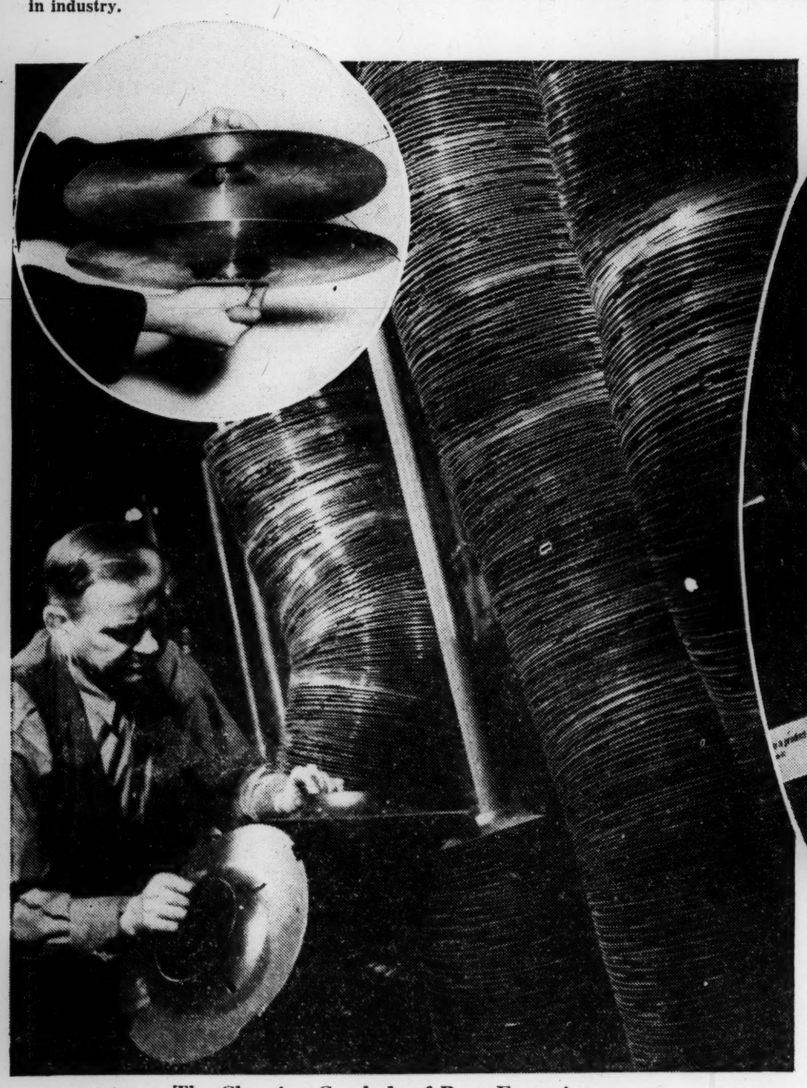


The Clarinet Player—In Industry and Orchestra

This expert glass blower at the Westinghouse Research Laboratories in Pittsburgh doesn't get music out of his glass "clarinet," but he must blow just as carefully as his counterpart in an orchestra—pictured in the inset—for the tube he his turning out here will become a part of laboratory apparatus for research in industry.

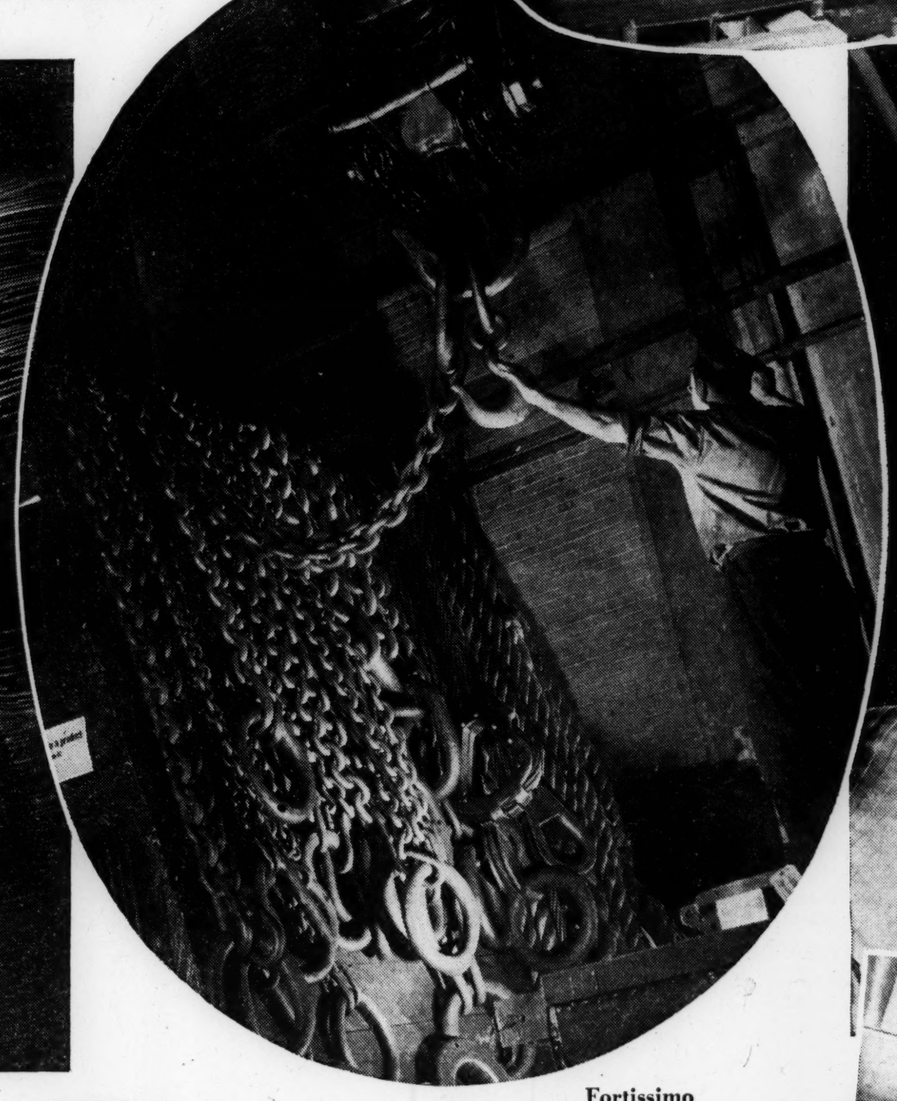
Concerto for Factory and Dynamo

The pattern of these high-voltage electric fuses and the position of the hands of the testman suggest the action of the xylophonist in the other picture. Actually the worker is testing fuses designed to protect power lines against lightning.



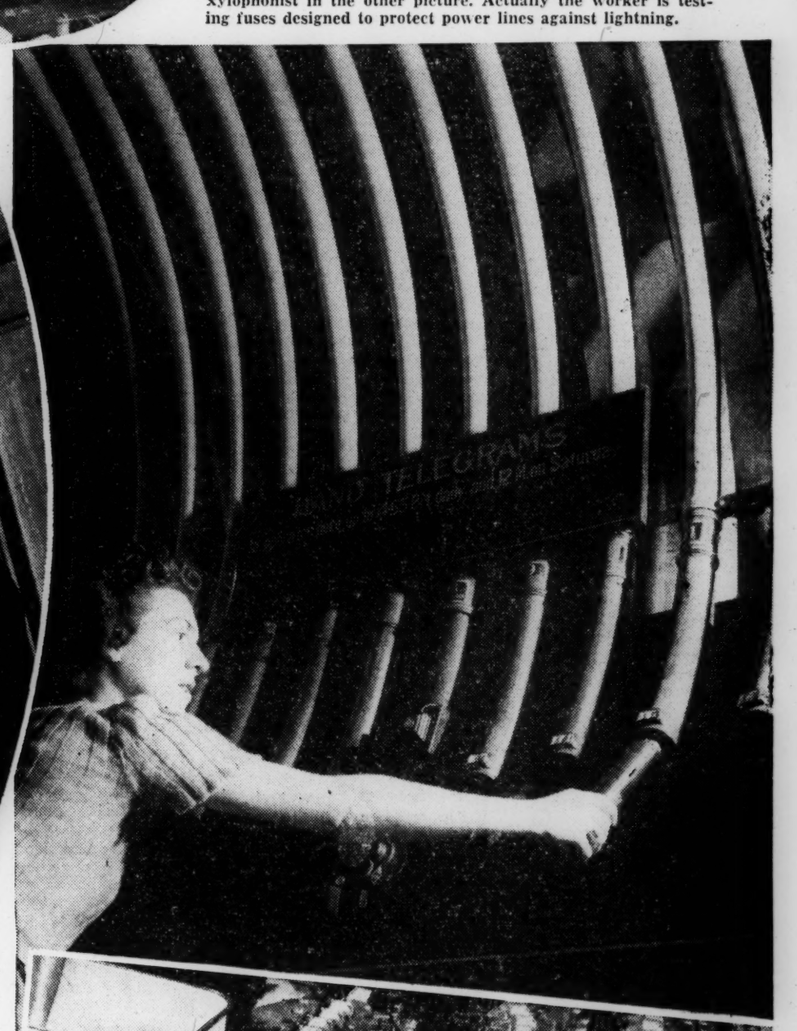
The Clanging Cymbals of Busy Factories

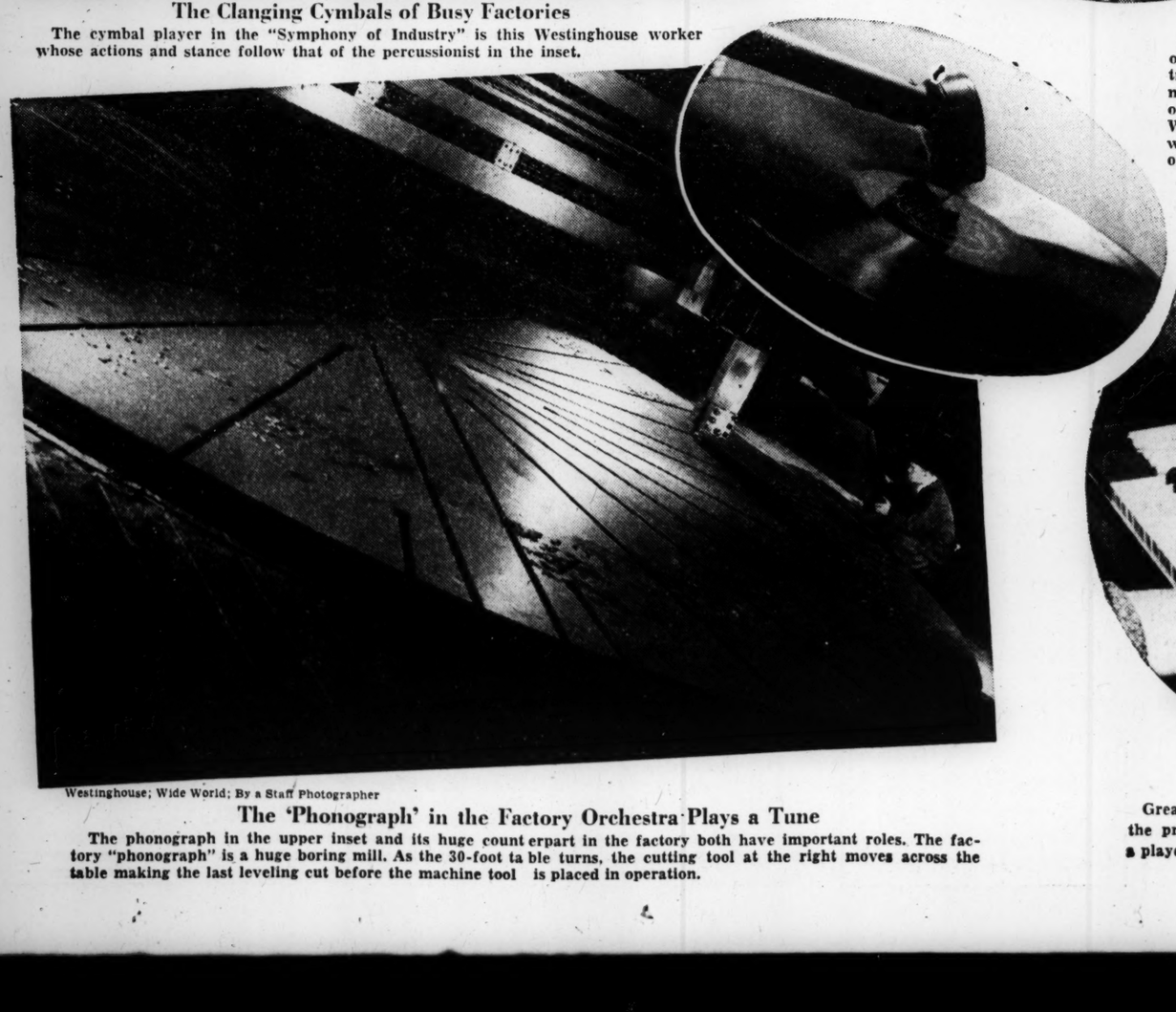
The cymbal player in the "Symphony of Industry" is this Westinghouse worker whose actions and stance follow that of the percussionist in the inset.



Fortissimo

Here is one of the "conductors" of America's "Symphony of Industry." With upraised arms, a floor man directs the movements of one of the huge electric cranes at the Westinghouse plant in Pittsburgh with as much care as the conductor of a world famous orchestra.





Westinghouse; Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

The 'Phonograph' in the Factory Orchestra Plays a Tune

The phonograph in the upper inset and its huge counterpart in the factory both have important roles. The factory "phonograph" is a huge boring mill. As the 30-foot table turns, the cutting tool at the right moves across the table making the last leveling cut before the machine tool is placed in operation.

The Organ Player—In Music and in Work

Great factories such as the Westinghouse plant in Pittsburgh include several tasks and skills that suggest the organ. Above at right the pneumatic tube system which links all sections of a factory resembles the pipes of a great organ. While below at right, like a player at an organ, these hands are checking arc extinguishers. At the left, of course, is the console of an electric organ.

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—May 6, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Merrily She 'Bikes' Along As Far as Ever Roads Go

Eudora Stegner Discovers New Horizons for Herself By Jumping on a Bicycle and Riding After Them

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Up the steep, rocky mule path two women, one tall and auburn-haired, the other short and sturdily built, struggled to push their bicycles. Each small boulder they surmounted served to jack up the weight of their well-loaded wheels until they could get their balance and prepare for the next upward shove. Eagerly they were penetrating deep into the recesses of the mountains in southeastern Kentucky—seeking the acquaintance of the people who lived along the way.

"We are going to Hindman," they had announced to loiterers at an oil station in Booneville several days previously, "but first to Cow Creek. Can we go from Cow Creek to Buckhorn, or must we retrace our steps?"

"Ya never could make that ten-mile stretch," said the positive voice of a serious-looking young man.

"Ya never cain do it," seconded another.

"It's too rocky. When ya ain't wadin' in the creek, you're pullin' up hill like a horse," said a third. "You'd be leadin' your bicycles all the way."

"Oh, let 'em try it," drawled a stout fellow in riding breeches and boots, as he eyed them appraisingly. "I wouldn't advise it for most womenfolk but they look as though they had spirit enough to tackle most anything and see it through."

"I'll tell ya it cain't be done," persisted the first speaker. "I was over the trail just last week and I led my horse every step of the way."

"We'll decide which route to take later," said the "womenfolk" tactfully. But their decision had already been made.

Generous Hospitality

Three days later they had left Booneville twelve miles behind them, going slowly not because of difficult traveling, but because of the generous hospitality extended them all along the way. The teacher of a mountain school urged them to spend a night with her, after her little class had listened open-eyed with wonderment to their tales of distant places and their description of the activities of the American Youth Hostel organization, which had been the inspiration of their trip. A mountaineer whose exquisite quilting they had admired encouraged them to unroll their sleeping bags in her cabin; and another night was passed in the shelter of a cabin to whose mistress they had brought a message from "back yonder." These three days in the backwoods of Kentucky brought rich experiences—feeding the pigs and chickens, chopping wood, drawing water, churning with a wooden dasher, and laundering their clothes out of doors, drawing the water from the creek and filling the great iron pot beneath which they built their fire.

But Eudora Stegner, the auburn-haired "long" one, is like that. She discovers new horizons for herself by jumping on her bicycle and riding after them. In the past year she has pedaled some 6,000 miles, spun through twelve of our own United States, and added the long, windy roads of Cuba as an afterthought. A visit to Quebec, a skimming trip around Canada's famous Gaspé peninsula, and a tour through the New England States were linked in a merry summer itinerary the year before.

I found this erstwhile English instructor, who has so much of the world tucked away in her diaries, stretching her long lithe self in a New York apartment one day, raring to be off again with the wind against her cheek and the free song of the road whistling in her ears—this time through the Southwest and to Mexico.

Bicycling holds all the romance of high adventure for Miss Stegner. "It takes you places under your own steam," she tossed off with an engagingly frank smile. The thought of tripping all over the country under one's own steam seemed to hold such unlimited delight for her that I — so city-bred — marveled. Probably noting my blank expression, she added, "There is nothing like a bicycle, you know, to take you to out-of-the-way places. I could never have made any headway in those Kentucky mountain fastnesses in a car, but I pushed my wheel up the beds of those swift little mountain streams without too much trouble. Of course we didn't make the 90 miles a day that we make when we travel the main roads," she explained quickly, "but for gaining an intimate acquaintance with people and a knowledge of their problems and opportunities, a bicycle is superior to any mode of travel. There is nothing high-hat about a bicycle. It's friendly and leisurely."

How She Manages

And really, this tall, eager-eyed woman, lean of frame and keen of eye, with a smile that seems to have something tender in it for humankind in general, is in an unequaled position to know. Her experience has not been confined to bicycles. In Europe she traveled by all the usual conveyances. Airplane, bus, taxi, truck, train, and boat—Miss Stegner knows them all. But for getting where she wants to go, at her own convenience, and gathering the lore of the long white road as she goes, Miss Stegner swears by the bicycle.

I wanted to see this metal Pegasus of hers, but it was being groomed at the shop so as to be in the pink of condition for its next flight. The bicycle weighs 28 pounds and is a lightweight American make. It carries four hand brakes, which intrigue the boys at the service stations where she stops almost as much as does the circus.

Equipment for these long trips consists of a "wander bag"—a name which adds considerable luster to the light canvas bag which she slings over her shoulder postman style, or fastens to her handle bars. In this she carries the little things she needs each day—a snack of lunch, some notepaper, and perhaps some loose change.

Miss Stegner reached one long arm behind her chair and brought to light a pair of well-worn saddlebags. "These carry the rest of my equipment, except my sleeping bag," she said, "and they are slung across the wheel back of the seat of the bicycle." Before I knew it she had unrolled the waterproof case which held her down sleeping bag—warm, light, zipped up the side—weighing altogether five pounds.

"And here's my wool sweater," she continued, making sure I missed nothing. "I only wear it when it is really cold. But I carry extra wool socks, and mittens—these keep me warm on the coldest days. Pedaling does the rest," she added, with a significant smile at her slim, sandaled feet. Bicycling as a substitute for coal bills, I mused. I believe she's got something there!

Part of the Fun

Part of the fun of this travel hobby is finding yourself in the right place as the shadowy fingers of nightfall begin to wind up the bright, ribbon-like roads. Miss Stegner prefers the friendly roofs of the American Youth Hostels which have been established at many places throughout the country, but when they are not available she seeks a Y. W. C. A. Often the hostels turn out to be farmhouses, and the farmers enjoy the companionship of those who have been on the road, for they are eager to hear about the world beyond and are just as interested, Miss Stegner finds, in telling of their interests and daily tasks.

"Every day is rich in experience," Miss Stegner assured me, "and filled with new people and varied activities. In going through the South I made a point of investigating farming conditions and came to know at first hand the social and economic problems of the communities through which I passed. The tenant farmers and their landlords presented an interesting phase, and I found the life of one social group as vital as that of the other."

One night, as she was wondering where to lay her head, a turn in the road revealed a low, rambling white house approached by the graceful semi-circular drive so familiar in the South. "Surely this is the right place," she thought, and pedaled up to the porch. A genuinely friendly welcome introduced her to one of the successful women farmers of Georgia—Mrs. W. M. Minor, whose plantation is near Eatonton. A woman of about sixty, she lives alone on the farm which belonged to her father and grandfather before her. They were farmers, but Mrs. Minor didn't set out to be one. The fact of the matter is that she left the farm when she was nine and came back to it only twelve years ago. So farming with her is not a habit. "I use my intelligence, when it comes to running the farm," she told Miss Stegner. "See what is to be done and do it. Explore new avenues of income, and if they pan out, use them."

Learned Much About Farming

Instead of spending a single night, Miss Stegner said they talked steadily about farming for a couple of days, and then hadn't said half that was to be said. Five tenant farmers manage her crops, and she has an income of $800 to $900 a year from eggs and butter besides earnings from crops of cotton, corn, wheat, and oats. She encourages her neighbors to raise corn and wheat because she operates a water mill and grinds their grain. Her flower gardens and box hedges are famous for miles around, and when the azaleas are in bloom in the springtime, a dozen cars a day may be parked beneath the trees while she shares her bounty with the occupants who wander through the gardens and enjoy the song of sleepy fountains.

Wherever Miss Stegner goes on her wheel, the questions which pour forth are the same. Unfailingly people ask, "You're traveling, aren't you?" Then, in inevitable sequence: "How far have you come? Where are you going? How much ground do you cover in a day? Aren't you afraid?" And always, the mysterious hand brakes on her wheel come in for a large share of lively speculation. It's a game of questions and answers, but Miss Stegner doesn't mind, because she is pretty good at questions herself. So her adventure resolves itself into an exchange of ideas and experiences, all gained by the simple riding of a bicycle hobby which takes her as far as ever roads go and safely brings her home.

According to Eudora Stegner, there is nothing like a bicycle to take you to out-of-the-way places. In the large picture above, Miss Stegner (left) and her companion, Zeta Barbour, halt their two-wheeled steeds while they consult a map. Where do we go from here? Signposts point the way as they travel through the mountains of Kentucky. Note their destination—Cow Creek. And at the right you see a mountain cabin whose doors opened to them hospitably.

Make Yourself This Sweater

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Here it is—a new, stunning sweater designed exclusively for the readers of The Christian Science Monitor. Why not make one for yourself? You will discover how easy it is when you follow the instructions given here.

Model BM 4163
Size 16

Materials:
3 2-oz. skeins Botany Aqua Tones No. 30.
1 pair 10" bone needles No. 1.
1 pair 10" bone needles No. 4.
1 steel crochet hook No. 2.
18 baby size pearl buttons.

Gauge: 7 sts. to 1 inch.

BACK: Using No. 1 needles cast on 114 sts. K1 st., P1 st., in ribbing for 4". Change to No. 4 needles and work as follows in seed st.:

Row 1: *K1, P1, repeat from * across row, ending P1.
Row 2: *P1, K1, repeat from * across row, ending K1.

Repeat these 2 rows until work measures 13" from bottom.

At the beginning of each of the next 2 rows bind off 9 sts. Decrease 1 st. each end of needle every other row 5 times.

Now divide work in center and work each side separately from this point. Work even in seed st. until armhole measures 6¾" straight up from binding off.

Then at arm edge bind off 6 sts. once, 5 sts. four times. Bind off remaining sts.

Work other side of back to correspond.

FRONT: Pocket pieces: Make two pieces. Using No. 4 needles, cast on 17 sts. K1 row, P1 row for 2½". Put sts. on a holder to be worked later.

Using No. 1 needles, cast on 117 sts. K1, P1 in ribbing for 4". Change to No. 4 needles and work as follows:

Row 1: Work first 19 sts. in seed st., *K17, work next 14 sts. in seed st., repeat from * once more, K17, work last 19 sts. in seed st.
Row 2: Work first 19 sts. in seed st., *P17, work next 14 sts. in seed st., repeat from * once more, P17, work last 19 sts. in seed st.

Repeat these 2 rows until work measures 13" from bottom.

At the beginning of each of the next 2 rows bind off 10 sts. Decrease 1 st. each end of needle every other row 5 times. Work even in pattern until armhole measures 3" straight up from binding off.

On next row, work in seed st. to first Knit panel, bind off 17 sts. of Knit panel. Replace these 17 sts. with 17 sts. of pocket piece which are on holder. Work in pattern to last Knit panel. Bind off the 17 sts. of Knit panel. Replace with 17 sts. of other pocket piece and complete row.

Continue in pattern as before until armhole measures 5¼" straight up from arm binding off.

Then work 29 sts. in pattern, bind off center 29 sts., work last 29 sts. in pattern.

Working on 29 sts. of right shoulder, decrease 1 st. at neck edge every other row 3 times, and then work even until armhole measures 6¾" straight up from arm binding off. Then at arm edge, bind off 6 sts. once, 5 sts. four times.

Work other shoulder in same manner.

SLEEVES: Using No. 1 needles, cast on 84 sts. K1 st., P1 st. in ribbing for 1".

Change to No. 4 needles and work in seed st. until sleeve measures 5" from bottom.

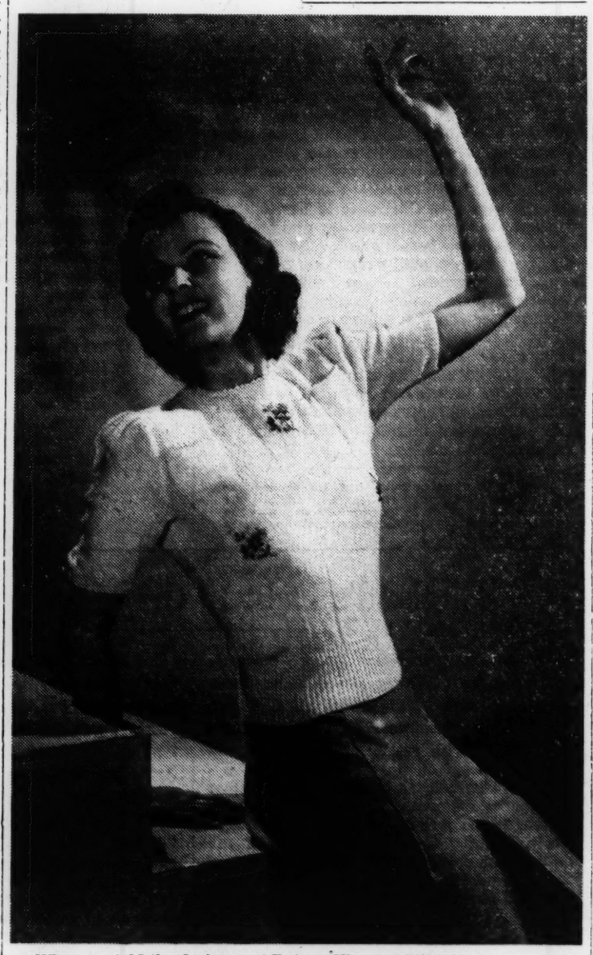
At the beginning of each of the next 2 rows bind off 8 sts. Decrease 1 st. each end of needle every 6th row for 5½". Then decrease 1 st. each end of needle **every row** for 8 rows. Bind off remaining sts.

FINISHING: Seam underarm, shoulder and sleeves. Sew sleeves in armholes, matching underarm seams and gathering extra fullness at top of sleeve.

Work one row of s c across top of pocket. Ch3, turn, *skip 1 s c, work 1 s c in each of next 2 sts., ch3, repeat from * across row. (This makes a dainty scallop trim on top of pocket.)

Finish neck and back opening in same manner. Sew buttons in place on back opening, using scallops for loop buttonholes.

Embroider motifs in lazy daisy stitch as shown in photograph.



When we told the designer at Botany Worsted Mills that we wanted an exclusive sweater pattern that we could give to our readers, this is what she planned for us. As you can see from this picture, the sweater is very simple in design and is one that the average knitter will be able to make without too much difficulty. It will be excellent to wear either under a suit or as a blouse, all during the summer. We think it is very dainty and feminine.

War Service of China's Women Wins Them Recognition

By Frederick B. Opper
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has won herself world-wide fame as a progressive member of her sex who does not believe that a woman's place is necessarily in the home. Her only rival, in fact, as a woman leader in progressive national affairs is Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's Generalissimo. Actually the latter's influence in her country is far greater than is that of the wife of the American President in hers. For women in China have attained a far greater prominence in the work of their Government than has been the case in almost any other nation in the world, including the United States.

Opportunities For Women

While this, of course, has been largely due to the present war—the fact remains that Chinese women today are playing an important and increasing role in their country's official life. This may, incidentally, be a mark of growing democratic spirit in China. For one of the sure signs of Fascism is the withdrawal of women from political, scientific and educational activities, under Governmental order, to the seclusion of kitchen and nursery. Nobody, for example, can imagine German or Italian women taking any active part in the Nazi or Fascist Governments, comparable to that which is taken by scores of Chinese women today. Women in totalitarian countries are expected to furnish sons for the fighting forces. In China they are expected to do their full share in helping to win a war which the Government emphasizes is a "total national struggle."

Madame Chiang has been of invaluable aid to China in her close collaboration with the Generalissimo—in raising funds, in spreading propaganda, in aiding the sick and wounded, and in interesting other members of her sex in taking a direct part in the struggle. Her prominence has, however, sometimes served to obscure the work of other women whose activities individually bulk smaller but which, in the aggregate, are every bit as important.

How Chinese Women Help

For example—thousands of Chinese women are carrying rifles and are fighting on the fronts with their husbands and sons. Other thousands are serving as nurses and doctors. Tens of thousands behind the lines are assisting the troops, supplying information on Japanese troop movements, sheltering the wounded, and in scores of other ways doing their bit for their nation. Others are active in propaganda work, writing songs and plays, lecturing in outlying districts, collecting money, driving trucks, making munitions, rallying the people, patching uniforms.

Seven women are members of the National People's Political Council—Tse Liang, militant leftist; Wu Yi-fang, educator; Zia Ping-sin, novelist; Wong Lih-ming (Mrs. Herman Liu), wife of a slain college president and a noted feminist leader in her own right; Chang Siao-may, writer and financial expert; Dao Yuan; and Dun Bing-chao, wife of Mao Tse-tung, China's Communist chieftain. These women are members of what corresponds to the American Congress. The Council, however, has only 237 members as against some 500 in the United States Congress which makes, in any comparison, an extremely good showing for Chinese women in politics.

There are others who deserve mention. There's Old Lady Chao, "The Mother of Guerillas," who at over 60 years of age is still busy harassing the Japanese and who has trained thousands and thousands of Chinese guerilla units, these units being the most effective military method, everything considered, which China possesses. For 10 years, since Japan seized this woman's native Manchuria, Old Lady Chao has been a thorn in Japan's flesh; and her four sons and three daughters have helped to carry on her work.

There are also Madame Feng Yu-hsiang and Madame Li Tsung-jen—wives of leading Chinese generals. There are Ting Ling, Liang Bah-Poo and Lee Li-tse, writer, cartoonist and movie actress, all of whom have, in one way or another, been active in China's battle.

Japanese Women Held Down

The important and heroic work which Chinese women have done and are doing can best be seen by looking at the position of their sisters in Japan. Japanese women, never emancipated, are finding themselves circumscribed more and more as the war goes on. They are told that it is patriotic to raise children, to give up wearing silk kimonas and foreign dresses, to retire from business, to eschew all luxuries and devote themselves only to the home. A few are nurses at base hospitals behind the front. A few geisha and other entertainers appear from time to time to cheer the soldiers. But Japanese women have taken no active part in their country's war. And their prospects of freeing themselves from the thralldom of oppressive convention get less and less bright as the war goes on.

Chinese women have a large stake in China's war. Thousands have been killed and tortured. Many more thousands have given money, brains, and effort to China's cause. When this war has ended they will be in a position to demand an equality which few, if any, women in any other countries enjoy.

Delightful Cereal Cookies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

All-Bran Brownies

½ cup shortening
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ teaspoon salt
1¼ cups sugar
2 eggs, beaten
2 squares unsweetened chocolate
½ cup all-bran cereal (not bran flakes)
½ cup flour
1 cup broken nut meats

Cream shortening with salt and vanilla. Add sugar, and cream well. Add beaten eggs and mix thoroughly. Melt chocolate and beat into mixture. Add all-bran and let stand until most of moisture is taken up. Add flour and nuts. Spread in 8x8x2 inch pan which has been well greased, and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 45 minutes. Cut in squares.

Rice Krisps

½ cup corn syrup
½ cup molasses
1 teaspoon vinegar
2 tablespoons butter
1 package crisp rice cereal

Cook corn syrup and molasses, stirring only enough to prevent burning until the temperature of 244 degrees F. (hard ball) is reached. Add vinegar and butter. Pour over rice cereal. Put by spoonfuls into buttered muffin tins, or form into balls, or else press into pans and cut in bars when cool. Makes 1½ dozen cakes or balls.

Ruth Miller

Contrasting Walls Are Effective

Modern decorators are demonstrating the effectiveness of contrasting walls in one room. A living room, for example, is particularly charming with three walls painted a delicate willow green, the fourth patterned with an all-over flower design stenciled in blue-ground. A bedroom, following the same mode has three walls painted a delicate pink and the fourth stenciled in a large all-over flower design in deep rose on a white ground.

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HOW TO COLOR-STYLE A ROOM

Color Schemes and Decorating Ideas Shown in Giant-Sized Portfolio of Color Photographs

Hundreds of interior and exterior color schemes, shown in huge color-photo reproductions on pages two square-feet in area, are the feature of a new color-styling portfolio which was recently received by all authorized Sherwin-Williams Paint Dealers. Known as the Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Style Guide, the giant portfolio is lent to householders, realty men and decorators without cost. The photograph above shows, in black and white, one of the hundreds of rooms illustrated in full color in the portfolio.

All of the paint colors shown come ready to use or are achieved merely by mixing two standard Sherwin-Williams paint colors. Also, since the color photos show exactly how a given color will look in a room, the guessing and disappointment that formerly occurred when paint colors were chosen from the usual, tiny color "chips" are now eliminated.

Any Sherwin-Williams Dealer will gladly lend you the Color Guide. Just phone him. No cost or obligation! Or write the Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Advertisement

The Home Forum

Swift Winter on The Mountain

FROM THE FLAT PLAIN of Montreal, the mountain which gave the city its name rises abruptly like a rugged, forested island above the waves of houses which beat and break upon its flanks. The southward facing slopes are steep, the northward more gradual; long ago, when the mountain stood as a true island in an inland sea, the spring sun warmed most rapidly these southern slopes and there started the jostling, gnawing ice-blocks on their long way to the sea, while to the north a fringe of protecting ice still guarded the foot of the hill. So today it is from the south slopes that one looks out, over the roofs of the central section of the city, over the tops of even the highest aspiring of the buildings, beyond the great steel bridges to the other island mountains in the fertile plain beyond the river and to the distant shadow of the Green Mountains of Vermont.

* * *

It is this view that draws most visitors to the mountain. Cars are forbidden there, but old-fashioned, horse-drawn *calèches* trot up the roads that wind, shaded by tall trees of this remnant of the natural forest, around the slopes to the rocky summit. Bicycles jingle along the road, parties on horseback canter up the bridle paths, and groups of walkers toil and pant up the four hundred wooden steps that climb one stretch of the southern precipice. Squirrels, ever hopeful of nuts, scamper around path and stair, fat confiding gray squirrels, many of them of a beautiful smooth pale shade; nervous and noisy red squirrels, striped chipmunks that hover farther away, not to be beguiled into tameness. The mountain is truly their paradise.

Yet, even for squirrels, life on the mountain is not all nuts and repose. Sometimes in the fall, if you stand still on the hillside and listen, so that near sounds become intense, and distant ones—the roar of a crowd at a football game, the splash of hoofs on gravel, the hum of traffic—fade into insignificance, then you may hear a rustle of leaves and catch a glimpse of a snaky head and a slim brown body that whisks with incredible agility into the crack of a rock. It is the little weasel who, though a mouse-hunter by profession, has a ferocity that makes him dangerous to much larger game. So, too, if the chipmunks seem unusually noisy, you may sometimes see the cause, a pigeon-hawk or a sharpshin, sitting as still as a dry stub on the branch of some tree, waiting for the hubbub to die down and for carelessness to return. And now and then a broadwinged redtail, or a goshawk like an overgrown blue pigeon, sweeps overhead, paying a random visit to this wonderful preserve of squirrels.

* * *

The frosts of October bring the summer down in a glorious ruin of fading leaves, ash and sugar-maple, poplar and red oak. Almost imperceptibly, the variety of birds has been dwindling. Catbirds and warblers, wrens and robins, flickers and juncoes have all gone, and the last southward movement is sifting through the now leafless trees. One day brown creepers will be swarming everywhere; the next day they will have vanished, and great flocks of red-breasted nuthatches will be spiraling around the branches and down the trunks of those same trees in search of some overlooked fragment of food. The chipmunks have disappeared and will be seen no more until spring; even the gray squirrels may be missing for weeks together.

Winter sets in swiftly upon the mountain. The snow falls and thaws and falls again until the ground is frozen. The small trickles on the face of the cliffs thicken into huge motionless cataracts of transparent ice, and now the visitors to the mountain are drawn in gay red sleighs lined with buffalo-robes. As soon as the rocks are safely covered, skiing begins, and the Alps can hold no tremors for those who can ski on Mont-Royal—down forest-covered slopes ending in abrupt cliffs or wooden barriers, on a surface usually polished almost to ice-like consistency by the traffic of thousands of skis; and the shuttling complexity of hundreds of human barriers, now zigzagging expertly, now wavering aimlessly, now a prone tangle of legs and wood.

Thanks to these skiers who rapidly pack the snow to a crust, it is possible to abandon the roads and wander unsinking over the deep drifts; but there is little to tempt one into the icy wind on the top of the mountain. Now and then a downy woodpecker may be found chiseling some dry branch, or a brown creeper jerking his way up a tree-trunk. More rarely a flock of redpolls is shredding cones in the top of the birch-grove, or a whitebreasted nuthatch talks nasally to himself while he shells a gift of peanuts wedged into the rugged bark of an oak. It is beyond, on the more sheltered northwestern slope, planted with hawthorns and mountain-ash, that birds are most abundant. Here the chickadees, whom no cold can depress, sing their nasal titmouse songs. Here, among the berry-trees that overhang a never-frozen spring, a flock of fat pine-grosbeaks can usually be found; and the sight of half-a-dozen males in full plumage, gray and rose-pink, drinking together at the white ice-edge of the black water, is not to be forgotten. Sometimes a solitary robin lingers in their company; and in the groves near by a flock of cedar-waxwings, those dove-colored, crested, black-masked birds which seem to have escaped by chance from a delicate Japanese design, drifts through the branches in a whisper of gentle voices.

* * *

Winter is long even in southern Canada, yet no sooner has it shown its full rigor than it is tempered by the promise of spring, warm sunshine that hollows southward-facing banks and swells the buds on the frozen trees, and a perceptible drawing out of the days. The weeks file on, yet victory still lies with winter; for what the day thaws, the night re-freezes into yet more irreducible ice. Then in March the sun shines with real heat, and in the water-courses and on the slopes the water runs triumphantly during the daylight hours and is lost forever to the winter. The chuckle of water sounds even after night has fallen; at last the thaw of yesterday meets the melting of the morrow, and spring is under way. The distant river, which had been for two months an unbroken pathway of snow, now is scarred by a winding line which reflects the blue of the sky; and the great flat cakes of ice move northeastward upon it in their drift to the sea.

Then one day, on the mountain, the crows are quarreling lustily, and one realizes that their voices have been rare during the past months. A robin is singing in an elm, and in the underbrush a pair of song-sparrows grind back and forth their small sweet mechanical songs. The winter birds have almost vanished, only rare pairs not yet having sought the northern woods; and one day the treetops are overwhelmed by the invasion of the grackles, noisy squeaking flocks that fill the great trees and the patches of woodland with the hubbub of their overflowing optimism. The water is pouring away in floods; and, as the ground is bared, already the grass has begun to grow and the bleached shoots of the bulbs are inches tall. And beneath the leafless trees, where the sapsuckers are tapping the swelling bark, one feels the sun's heat already as a burden. Summer has come.

J. S. ERSKINE

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By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"NOON": *A Painting by Alphonse J. Shelton*

WHEN ALPHONSE J. SHELTON, a young Boston artist, abandoned a rather well-established profession as a portrait painter to devote himself to a totally different field in marine painting, his action was variously regarded by interested persons. There were those who called him an impractical visionary; there were others who called him a visionary with faith. For his own part, he had discovered that portraiture never could absorb him fully nor give him sufficient challenge. In the end, his great love for the sea, for its immensity and power, for its mystery and many moods, claimed him, so that he determined to devote himself to its interpretation on canvas.

In order truly to paint the sea, one must live near it and study it constantly. Accordingly, with his wife, who had complete faith in his ability and in the worth of ideals, he moved to a little island in Maine.

There were lean days. Then one of his smaller paintings attracted the attention of the nephew of a great painter. Through this man's efforts, the late Robert Macbeth came to the small cabin to see the paintings. His encouragement and suggestions, above all, his obvious belief in the ability of the young artist, were a tremendous inspiration to Alphonse at a time when a lift was most needed. He sketched regardless of weather, making countless studies of wave action, of rock formation, and of sky patterns.

"Noon" shows how well the artist has succeeded in understanding and finally in stating a mood of the sea, that subject for which he has chosen to sacrifice so much.

La Résistance bien fondée

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA BIBLE abonde en messages de sagesse et de réconfort. Dans ces jours de conflit mondial, on peut recourir souvent à ses pages inspirées et y trouver avec gratitude les directions spirituelles nécessaires et l'assurance que le bien triomphera. L'apôtre Jacques dit (Jacques 4:7): "Soumettez-vous donc à Dieu: résistez au diable, et il s'enfuira de vous." Sachant qu'il est nécessaire de comprendre la vraie manière de résister au mal, nous ferons bien de méditer ces paroles: "Soumettez-vous donc à Dieu." N'est-ce pas là un commandement auquel toute l'humanité doit obéir? Certes, bien des cœurs éprouvent le désir de comprendre comment ils peuvent se soumettre au gouvernement de Dieu et trouver ainsi la paix.

Puisque les agressions dont se rendent coupables des nations égarées cesseront lorsqu'une force supérieure leur résistera comme il se doit, il importe beaucoup de comprendre la nature de cette force irrésistible. On en trouve l'explication dans la Science Chrétienne. En écrivant *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)* et ses autres ouvrages, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a donné au monde le moyen par lequel on apprend ce qu'est le gouvernement de Dieu et la façon de s'y soumettre; on peut ainsi résister au mal et goûter la joie, la paix, la maîtrise. L'étude de la Science Chrétienne met en lumière l'omniscience, l'omnipotence, l'omniprésence de Dieu, et par conséquent l'impuissance et l'irréalité de tout ce qui voudrait s'opposer à Sa loi. La Science Chrétienne montre qu'il existe un seul pouvoir, une seule cause—Dieu, le bien; que l'homme, idée ou expression de Dieu, jouit d'une paix absolue, car il reflète l'Amour et la Vérité.

Quand nous comprenons et mettons en pratique la divine loi du bien, de l'harmonie, de la paix, nous voyons qu'elles sont sans pouvoir les fausses influences mentales, les emprises hypnotiques trompeuses et trompées; alors nous sommes conduits à prendre toutes les mesures humainement nécessaires pour détruire ces prétendues influences et pour établir le règne de la justice. Le genre humain se trouve ainsi protégé contre tout ce qui semble effrayant ou destructif. Comme enfants de Dieu, nous pouvons revendiquer et connaître la joie spirituelle, le courage, les progrès et les réalisations louables.

Dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, Mrs. Eddy déclare (p. 210): "Involontairement, la bonté résiste au mal." Il est certain que l'ignorance ne saurait empiéter sur l'infinitude de l'intelligence véritable. Dieu, le bien infini, ne connaît pas le mal. A mesure qu'on reconnaîtra davantage, dans les affaires publiques, ce qu'est la vraie intelligence, on choisira comme gouvernants des hommes à la pensée spirituelle, et l'on démontrera entre nations comme entre individus les bons rapports conformes à une saine morale. La crainte, la haine, la convoitise causent la détresse et l'angoisse dont souffre le monde. Mais là où l'on comprend et maintient la véritable individualité spirituelle, il n'existe ni crainte, ni haine, ni convoitise. La présence de Dieu signifie la présence de l'Amour, qui se manifeste par la santé et la satisfaction spirituelle. A la page 35 de *Unity of Good*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Dieu est Vérité, et les forces de la Vérité sont non pas physiques, mais morales et spirituelles." Dans ce cas, la réflexion naturelle et vitale du bien ne doit-elle pas être ce qu'il y a de plus efficace pour contrebattre le mal? En quelque pays que ce soit, il faut que tous ceux qui suivent le Christ, la Vérité, se montrent vigilants et reflètent Dieu d'une manière active.

Pendant son ministère, le Christ Jésus, le Conducteur, se retirait souvent à l'écart, quittant les foules pour communier avec son Père. Maintes fois aussi, faisant preuve de maîtrise, il proclamait et démontrait ouvertement le règne de l'Esprit. Toujours guidé par la sagesse et l'Amour, il ne cessait de maintenir son unité consciente avec Dieu. Par la prière et la connaissance de sa filialité avec le Père, il résistait aux suggestions d'un pouvoir ou d'une présence en dehors de Dieu. A son tour, la Science Chrétienne nous montre aujourd'hui que tous, hommes ou femmes, peuvent reconnaître leur véritable identité comme enfants de l'Esprit, du Père-Mère Dieu plein de sagesse et d'amour.

En étudiant cette Science, nous pénétrons la signification profonde et réconfortante de la prière (Matthieu 6:10): "Que ta volonté soit faite;" nous y trouvons la vraie résistance à la fausse volonté humaine. Dans le domaine mental, les Scientistes Chrétiens se retirent des conflits provoqués par l'entendement mortel; ils entrent ainsi dans "la retraite secrète du Très-Haut" (Psaume 91:1), avec d'humbles actions de grâces et une sincère reconnaissance. Ils trouvent dans la communion spirituelle avec Dieu le réconfort et la force nécessaires pour l'accomplissement de leur tâche. Parce qu'ils suivent le Christ, la Vérité, ils refusent de se laisser troubler par le témoignage des sens matériels. Et le témoignage de l'erreur disparaît à mesure que les hommes comprennent la loi spirituelle de l'Amour divin, loi qui réduit à néant toute opposition. A vrai dire, il n'y a pas de résistance à la Vérité, mais celle-ci constitue la parfaite résistance à l'erreur.

Aujourd'hui, les faux éléments querelleurs de l'entendement charnel cherchent à séduire le soldat du Christ, de la Vérité, l'engageant à quitter le terrain du vrai courage et de la paix spirituelle; avec quelle gratitude il se rend compte qu'il n'a point à céder aux suggestions erronées! Il peut répéter avec joie ces paroles du Psalmiste (Psaume 40:9): "Mon Dieu, je prends plaisir à faire ta volonté, et ta loi est au fond de mon cœur." Il accepte ainsi le juste gouvernement de l'Amour divin; il en voit la vérité pour lui-même et par conséquent pour tous les hommes. C'est là une résistance intelligente aux prétentions du mal, une attitude qui mènera certainement à la victoire.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Right Resistance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW REPLETE with messages of wisdom and comfort is the Bible! In these days of world struggle, one may turn often to its inspired pages with a grateful heart, and find therein needed spiritual guidance and assurance of the triumph of good. The Apostle James said (James 4:7): "Submit yourselves therefore to God. Resist the devil, and he will flee from you." Realizing the need for understanding how truly to resist evil, we may well consider the words, "Submit yourselves therefore to God." Is not this command for all mankind? Surely, in the hearts of many is born the desire to understand how to submit to God's government and so find peace.

Since immoral aggressions by misguided nations will cease when rightly resisted by superior force, how important it is that the nature of this superior force be understood! In Christian Science we find our explanation. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has given to the world in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and in her other writings the means whereby men may learn of God's government and how to submit to it, and thereby how to resist evil and experience peace, joy, and dominion. The study of Christian Science brings to light the omniscience, omnipotence, and omnipresence of God, and the consequent unreality and impotence of all that would oppose His law. Christian Science shows that there is but one power, one cause, namely, God, good, and that man, God's idea or expression, is wholly at peace as the reflection of Love and Truth.

As we understand and utilize God's law of good, of harmony and peace, we perceive the powerlessness of any false mental or hypnotic influence, deceived and deceiving, and we are led to do all that is humanly needful to destroy such so-called influence and to establish the reign of righteousness. Thus mankind's protection from all that would seem frightening or disturbing is assured. As God's children we can claim and experience spiritual joy and courage, and progressive, righteous attainment.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy makes the following statement (p. 210): "Goodness involuntarily resists evil." It is a fact that the infinity of true intelligence cannot be intruded upon by ignorance. God, infinite good, knows no evil. As the recognition of true intelligence develops in human affairs, men will seek to be represented in seats of government by the spiritually-minded, and the ethics of right relationship between nations, as between individuals, will be demonstrated. Fear, hate, and greed underlie the distress and anguish of the world. But there is no fear, hate, or greed where true spiritual individuality is understood and maintained. God's presence means the presence of Love, manifested in health and spiritual satisfaction. In "Unity of Good" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 35), "God is Truth, and the forces of Truth are moral and spiritual, not physical." Is not, then, the most important counteraction to evil the natural and vital reflection of good? Does it not behoove each follower of Christ, Truth, in every land to keep himself mentally awake and active in reflecting God?

During his ministry, Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, often withdrew from the crowds to commune with his Father. At other times, he went forth with dominion openly to proclaim and demonstrate the reign of Spirit. Always he was led by wisdom and Love, and never did he cease to maintain his conscious unity with God. His resistance to the suggestions of a power and presence apart from God was always in prayerfully knowing his sonship with the Father. Likewise, Christian Science is showing men and women today how to recognize their true identity as children of the all-wise, all-loving Father-Mother God, Spirit.

In studying this Science, we learn the deep and comforting meaning of the prayer (Matthew 6:10), "Thy will be done," wherein is true resistance to false human will. Mentally withdrawing from the conflicts of mortal mind, the student of Christian Science enters into "the secret place of the most High" (Psalms 91:1) with humble and grateful thanksgiving. In spiritual communion with God he finds refreshment and strength for the tasks that lie ahead. Following Christ, Truth, he can refuse to be disturbed by the testimony of material sense. And the testimony of error vanishes as men come to understand the spiritual law of divine Love, which nullifies any opposition to itself. In reality there is no resistance to Truth, and Truth is the perfect resistance to error.

Today, as the false warring elements of the carnal mind are trying to tempt the soldier of Christ, Truth, to descend from his standpoint of true fortitude and spiritual peace, how grateful he may be that he need not acquiesce in error's suggestions! In the words of the Psalmist (Psalms 40:8), he can rejoice: "I delight to do thy will, O my God: yea, thy law is within my heart." Thus he accepts the righteous government of divine Love as true for himself, and therefore for all. This is intelligent resistance to the claims of evil which cannot fail.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

This Is My Night

This is my night and it will never end
For I shall keep each star, each mystic tree—
This lake of glinting waters rocked within
A giant bowl of polished ebony.

The red men's signal fires of long ago
Flicker from the ramparts of the sky;
Sometimes the darkness speaks in the heron's call,
The delicate stir of leaves, the deep-drawn sigh
Of pines, the gentle splash of leaping fish,
Or notes of frogs among the cattail hosts.
I smell the spice of cedar oil and spruce.
Among the ferns, and birches—white-limbed ghosts—
Rise eerily.

The world of men recedes.
The dark takes splendid wings that brood and bend
Above the nest of thought which is my heart.
This is my night and it will never end.

LOUISE LEIGHTON

Complexity

It's not this fragrant galaxy
Of plum-blow, hanging star on star,
Nor silver twirling down to me
From that bird in particular,
Nor kitten, fleecèd cloud and sun,
Nor yet this letter I have read
Three times, that causes joy to run
So warmly through me, but the spread-
Out panorama of all spring,
And all behind your scribbling.

ELAINE V. EMANS

Just Exactly Four Walls

I think
The abstract architect
Actually
Underestimates
The modern man's capacity
For living in a vacuum
Filled with careful planning.
Indeed,
He cuts and matches
The machinery for living
With intricate insight
But, alas,
His temper finally becomes
Acidular;
For, lo, he looks and sees
Things spinning.
But nothing
Moving.

ELIZABETH WOOLLEY

England's Debt to the Men of Devon

ALL WHO HAVE travelled through the delicious scenery of North Devon must needs know the little white town of Bideford, which slopes upwards from its broad tide-river paved with yellow sands, toward the pleasant upland on the west. Pleasantly the old town stands there, beneath its soft Italian sky, fanned day and night by the fresh ocean breeze, which forbids alike the keen winter frosts, and the fierce thunder heats of the midland; and pleasantly it has stood there for now, perhaps, eight hundred years since the first Grenvil, cousin of the Conqueror, returning from the conquest of South Wales, drew round him trusty Saxon serfs, and free Norse rovers with their golden curls, and dark Silurian Britons from the Swansea shore, and all the mingled blood which still gives to the seaward folk of the next county their strength and intellect, and, even in these levelling days, their peculiar beauty of face and form.

But at the time whereof I write, Bideford was not merely a pleasant county town, whose quay was haunted by a few coasting craft. It was one of the chief ports of England; it furnished seven ships to fight the Armada: even more than a century afterward, "it sent more vessels to the northern trade than any port in England, saving London and Topsham." And it is to the sea-life and labour of Bideford, and Dartmouth, and Topsham, and Plymouth (then a petty place), and many another little western town, that England owes the foundation of her naval and commercial glory. It was the men of Devon, the Drakes and Hawkinses, Gilberts and Raleighs, Grenviles and Oxenhams, and a host more of "forgotten worthies," whom we shall learn one day to honour as they deserve, to whom she owes her commerce, her colonies, her very existence.—From "Westward Ho," by CHARLES KINGSLEY.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

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This textbook, as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittances payable to:

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Trade Comments Pages 20-21 Financial News

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1941

City Council Shuns Move On Nazi Consulate

Refers to rules group order to have F.B.I. investigate activities of German Boston office.

Despite disclosure by City Councilor Joseph J. Gottlieb of Boston that he had received two threatening letters after his recent demand that the Nazi Consulate at Boston be closed, the City Council referred to its traditional "waste basket," the Committee on Rules, his order asking an investigation "of intimidation of public officials" by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

One missive bore the warning "Stop squawking or we'll get you," Mr. Gottlieb declared. He said he turned over these communications to police.

His recent demand for closing the Consulate was based on his assertion the Consulate has greatly expanded its personnel and is burning the "midnight oil," although commercial duties of the office have been greatly curtailed by war.

Although an identical order on the question of Boston's police is now pending in the Council's Executive Committee, Councilor Maurice H. Sullivan of Brighton introduced an order asking Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to grant one day off in seven to police, to replace the present schedule of one day off in eight, if it could be done "with no added expense to the taxpayers." Councilor Sullivan offered no proposals as to how more policemen could be hired, to make the new move possible, without any "added expense to the taxpayers." His order was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Council asked enlargement of the Frog Pond on Boston Common; installation of fireplaces for picnics at Franklin Park; cancellation of the Boston Elevated Railway's request for payment of its deficit by the Commonwealth, and a ruling from the Law Department as to whether municipal employees may live outside the City limits.—D. J.

R. I. Carpenters In Defense Strikes

NEWPORT, R. I., May 6 (AP)—Approximately 560 carpenters engaged on defense projects in Newport went on strike today to obtain a wage increase of 12½ cents an hour.

Last Thursday, 200 carpenters on the U. S. Housing Authority project at the Mercy Home site walked out after failing to obtain a wage boost from $1.12½ to $1.25 an hour.

Today other carpenters at the Navy housing and Park Holm projects and a group at the torpedo station walked out.

The workers are members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (American Federation of Labor).

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER

TONIGHT ↑

TOMORROW ↓

COOLER WARM SHOWERS FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy with scattered showers; no important temperature changes; gentle southerly winds tonight becoming moderate to fresh Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight near 48 degrees.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight, slightly warmer in the north portion than last night; Wednesday mostly cloudy with scattered showers.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness followed by showers late tonight; warmer than last night; Wednesday mostly cloudy with scattered showers.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness followed by scattered showers, except along the coast, tonight; warmer than last night except in extreme east portion; Wednesday mostly cloudy with scattered showers.

Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness followed by scattered showers late tonight; warmer than last night; Wednesday mostly cloudy with scattered showers.

Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness followed by scattered showers late tonight; Wednesday mostly cloudy with scattered showers; no important temperature changes.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Increasing southerly winds tonight becoming moderate to fresh Wednesday; increasing cloudiness tonight; broken clouds to overcast with showers Wednesday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Gentle to moderate easterly winds becoming moderate southeast to south; increasing cloudiness tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

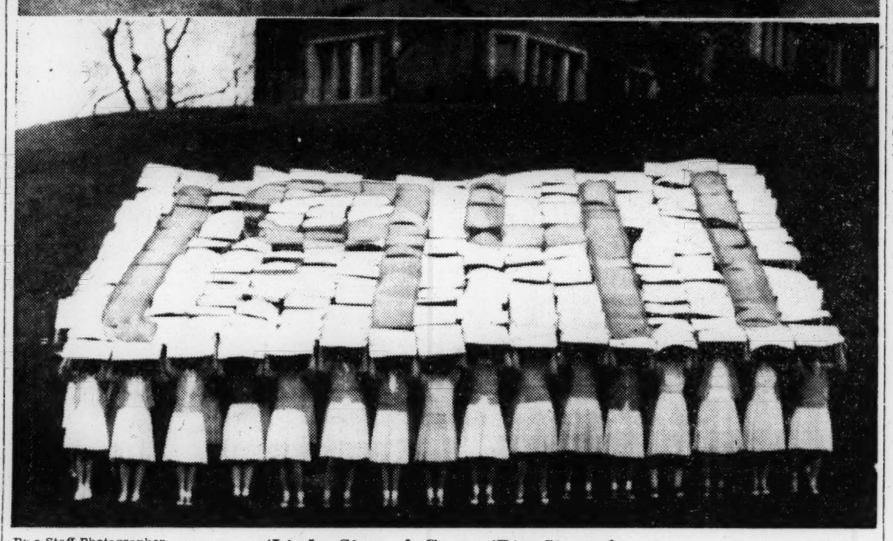
	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	65	New Orleans	68	77
Chicago	62	86	New York	57	61
Denver	54	66	Norfolk	62	87
Kansas City	60	78	Philadelphia	60	83
Los Angeles	62	81	St. Louis	62	76
Miami	76	78	San Francisco	53	67
Minneapolis	60	83	Washington	64	91

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 6.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:59 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Wednesday, 8:23 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:19 p. m.

'May Day' Exercises at Wellesley College



By a Staff Photographer

'Little Sisters' Greet 'Big Sisters'

There wasn't any hoop race yesterday at Wellesley—the weather man proved too capricious. But the other traditional "May Day" exercises—step singing, cheers, sophomore entertainment, presentation of junior class officers—were sandwiched in between the showers. There was, at one point, a series of pseudo-military bugle calls, and next year's senior class leaders were driven to the chapel steps in snappy new convertible roadsters—the president in a snappy 1928 roadster. They are, left to right: Elspeth Cahill, Chicago, literary editor, and Dorothy Klauder, Moorestown, N. J., business manager, of the Legenda; Mary Hall, Wauwatosa, Wis., president of '42; Lorna Cooke, '41, Pawtucket, R. I., song leader, and Beryl Weisman, St. Louis, Mo., Class Vice-President. Below: The class of '43, "little sisters" to the graduating class, gather on Tower Court Green and salute their cap-and-gowned elders with colored placards. Then they gave the familiar numerals cheers:

1-9-4-3 Wellesley rah!
Nineteen-forty-three Welles-ley;
Fourteen-ninety-three, nineteen-forty-three,
1-9-4-3 Welles-ley!
OUR BIG SISTERS!

Union Sees Bethlehem Steel Pact Near

Signing of a labor agreement by the Bethlehem Steel Company with the shipbuilding union at its Hoboken, N. J., shipyard was taken by the Union here today to strengthen the prospect for a similar agreement locally.

Negotiations for a contract covering the two East Boston ship-repair yards of Bethlehem—the Atlantic and the Simpson yards—have been moving along for the past three months.

"I have no doubt that the Company will sign an agreement for these yards," said Lucien Koch, New England Regional Director of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations).

"The contract for the Hoboken yards which is the first that Bethlehem has signed with a C. I. O. union, indicates a change of attitude on the part of the Company.

"We are still apart here on several important points, but near agreement on most of the others.

"The Company continues to propose to take away certain privileges that long have been in effect. The Union also desires to set up a classification of work, a policy which the Company has not as yet decided to adopt.

"As to classification, we urge that definite rates of pay be established for specialists, first-class mechanics, second-class mechanics, helpers, and unskilled workers. At present there is nothing settled as to who is entitled to what rate.

"As to things the Company proposes to eliminate, the workers who put in 6¾ hours on the second shift get paid for 8. The Company wants to lengthen the shift to 8 and pay a 5 per cent bonus. This would result in less pay than the second shift now receives.

"At present the Company guarantees three hours' work to men called between 4:30 p. m. and 1 a. m., likewise to any called on Sundays and holidays, and six hours to a man called in after 1 a. m. The Company proposes to substitute two hours' pay for any called and put to work."

Maine Court Rules In Wage-Hour Test

PORTLAND, Maine, May 6 (AP)—Superior Court Justice Arthur Chapman ruled today that for an employee to come under provisions of the Federal Wage-Hour Law his work must be a part of the interstate activities of his employer.

The hours the employee might work or the pay he might receive were not affected by the law, the judge decided in a test case, the first of its kind heard in a Maine State court, unless his employer was engaged in interstate commerce and used the employee in such activity.

The ruling was in connection with a suit brought against Carr Brothers, Inc., Portland fruit and produce concern, by 10 employees who charged violation of the Wage-Hour Act.

In the test case, brought by Ansel Higgins of Portland, who sought $2,000, Judge Chapman said the plaintiff was entitled to $63.40 to cover a 10 weeks period, beginning Oct. 24, 1938, when the Federal law became effective, and during which time the concern was actually engaged in interstate commerce. No award was made for the balance of the period—up to Dec. 2, 1940.

The Court rejected the plaintiff's contention that a wholesaler who obtained his goods from other states was covered by the Act, even though he wholesaled wholly within the state in which he conducted his business.

Normal Weather For Rest of Week

An extended weather forecast for the period of 7:30 p. m., Tuesday, May 6, to 7:30 p. m., Saturday, May 10, was announced today by the U. S. Weather Bureau as follows:

The temperature during the next four days will average near normal; normals for the period are: Boston 55 degrees; New Haven, 56; Burlington 54; Concord 52; Portland 51; Nantucket 50; Eastport 46.

About normal temperatures Wednesday will be followed by gradual cooling to below normal by the end of the period. Rainfall will total moderate, one quarter to two thirds of an inch, occurring as showers, Wednesday and Thursday.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Annual Exhibit of hooked rugs made from designs by Mrs. Pearl K. McGown. The representative work of 60 teachers will be shown. At the Colonial Inn and annex, Concord, open until 9:30 p. m., and from 10:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Wednesday.

Annual Exhibition and Open House of the North Bennet Street Industrial School. At the School, 39 North Bennet Street, Boston, from 7:30 to 10 p. m.

Free public lecture on "Fundamental Relationships in Inter-American Economics" by Dr. Herbert Feis, Adviser on International Economic Affairs in the Department of State since 1937. First of a series of lectures on "Bases for Inter-American Understanding" sponsored by the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts College in collaboration with the Office of the Co-ordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the Americas. In the Auditorium, Goddard Hall, Tufts College, at 8 p. m.

Concert by the Apollo Club of Boston, under the sponsorship of The Boston Music Week Celebration Committee. In Jordan Hall, Gainsborough Street, Boston, at 8:15 p. m.

Concert by the Lasell College Community Orchestra and the Orphans Club of 200 voices, sponsored by the Boston Music Week Celebration Committee. At the Lasell College Auditorium, Auburndale, at 8:15 p. m.

Concert of South American Music, recordings, under the sponsorship of the Boston Music Week Celebration Committee. In the Boston Public Library, at 8:15 p. m. Free to the public.

Lecture on "The Making of Hymnals" by Richard Appel, Chief of the Music Division of the Boston Public Library. Given under the auspices of the Boston Music Week Celebration Committee. At 27 Marlboro Street, Boston, at 8:15 p. m.

Concert for the benefit of the Tufts College Aid-to-Britain Project, sponsored by the Mystic Valley Tufts Club. The Tufts College Musical Clubs will participate with Jesse M. Gay, David J. Ashton, and Frank Kefferstan, instrumental trio, as soloists. Prof. Leo Lewis, Director of Music, and Michael Denesuk, conductors. In Goddard Chapel, Tufts College, at 8:15 p. m.

Organ recital, sponsored by the Longy School of Music. In the First Parish Church, Cambridge, at 8:15 p. m. Free to the public.

Wednesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talks on "Chinese Landscapes" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m., and "Van Gogh and Gauguin" by Mrs. Sayward, at 2 p. m.

Concert by the Boston WPA Orchestra and reading of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's proclamation of Music Week, under the sponsorship of the Boston Music Week Celebration Committee. At the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, at noon.

Concert of Latin-American music, recorded, under the sponsorship of the Boston Music Week Celebration Committee. In the Boston Public Library, at 1 p. m.

Commemoration of the anniversary of Robert Browning. Recitations and brief scenes from poems by the author, and songs arranged from the poems will be sung by Emerson College students. At the Auditorium, Emerson College, Berkeley and Back Streets on the Esplanade, at 2:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.
Radio Timetable: Page 13.

Music Rules At Edwards

Koussevitzky climbs on 'jeep' to lead Army bandsmen at Cape Cod cantonment.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP EDWARDS, Falmouth, Mass., May 6—Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, the Boston Symphony conductor, stood on the top of an Army automobile and with his famous baton led 300 bandsmen in a spectacular band concert this afternoon.

The brief concert in which 12 regimental bands participated was held shortly after Dr. Koussevitzky arrived at the Camp to spend the remainder of the day both as a guest and as a conductor volunteering his services.

Dr. Koussevitzky directed the bands, assembled in a semicircle in the parade ground, from the top of an Army reconnaissance car, what military men call a jeep. Climbing atop the small, rugged vehicle, the famous musician raised his baton and in the hot May sun led the 300 bandsmen.

Unusual Event

It was believed to be the most unusual contemporary musical event that any military camp has experienced in the United States.

Following the concert, Dr. Koussevitzky and his party were taken on an inspection tour of the camp. Later he rehearsed a special concert to be held this evening with the 180th Field Artillery Band. Dr. Koussevitzky was accompanied by ranking officers of the 6th division and by Col. John H. Agnew of the 180th Field Artillery.

Other military and Defense activities today in New England:

Strikers and the Draft—That nettling question of a draftee's position in case of strike is before the public again. The present case involves a ruling by a Cambridge draft board and is similar to the case before a Connecticut board. In Cambridge, draft board no. 47 has resolved that if men, given occupational deferrment, go on strike, they will lose this deferrment. The Connecticut case was protested by organized labor in Washington. Kenneth I. Taylor of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor charges that the Cambridge ruling will intimidate workers against the right to strike.

Going to Spain?—Officers in the Army Air Corps stationed in Massachusetts will be instructed in conversational Spanish. This became known when Presidential approval, accompanied by a Federal Work Projects Administration allocation of $85,679, was received for such instruction as a national defense project. Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, said his office is making plans with officers at Westover Field in Chicopee, Mass., for the course and to provide necessary teachers. This is part of a national program.

On Guard—These are days of emergencies, one after another. Fortunately these seldom develop beyond newspaper accounts of critical tests faced by the various military agencies in training. The following is a news agency's report of the latest: "The Massachusetts State Guard, 6,000 strong, swung into action today to combat two imaginary emergencies—a flood in the Merrimac Valley and the pollution of the State's water-supply system." Units of the State Guard are now at work on the problem. The new Guard is getting ready for efficient action in any emergency.

And in Maine—Like the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the State of Maine is likewise in the midst of preparations for a State Guard. Latest advices from Augusta report that Maine's guard will comprise 450 officers and men. Most of these, it is said, will be ex-service men. Half the number already have signed up and are drilling. Assistant Adj. Gen. Lester M. Hart says Maine's Guard will be one of the best in the country.

Notice to Mariners—A rectangular bit of ocean at the approach to Nahant Bay has been designated a reserved area for the Navy for an indefinite period. The area, a mile long, by a half mile wide, is set off by flagged spars and mariners are warned to "keep off."

Secret Maneuvers—If you are motoring in northeastern Massachusetts or southeastern New Hampshire in the next few days and find yourself surrounded by troops in the neighboring woods and fields, don't fret about it. It is merely "secret" troop maneuvers, and the sooner one gets used to it the better. Present maneuvers are being operated by units from Fort Devens. The troops, it is stated, are guarding Massachusetts against an "invasion" from New Hampshire under the watchful eye of Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum. Officials are assuring the public that the defending troops, at least, have obtained "trespass rights."

Contract for Bridgeport

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—The War Department has awarded an ordnance contract to the Bridgeport Brass Company, Bridgeport, Conn., for case cups to cost $1,574,275.

N. H. Keeps Ban To Protect Forests

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., May 6

The ban on forest lands in New Hampshire will continue despite protests of fishermen.

The Forestry Department said today less than half an inch of rain had fallen since the ban went into effect.

Patrols still are on duty at the scene of serious forest fires at Marlow and Harrisville, the Department said.

Camouflaged Airfield Hides Fighter Planes

HARTFORD, Conn., May 6 (AP)—At a lonely crossroads in Connecticut the United States Army is concealing an air base for fighter planes, believed to be the only camouflaged airport in the country.

By August 1, more than 100 pursuit ships are expected to be moored at this field. In co-operation with bomber craft from Westover Field in Massachusetts, these planes will be entrusted with the task of helping guard the coastal armament sections of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Southern New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Virginia.

The base is planned so that expansion would offer no great problems. One or two barns might have to be removed, but camouflage experts would leave a number of sheds where they are now—in the plumb center and all over the airport area.

There will be only one hangar, for repair purposes. Planes will be anchored by bars to concrete beds beneath spreading trees, to hide them from enemy photographers. Barracks for the men will be built in ravines and painted a dull red to resemble the barns that dot a large part of the State.

The mess hall will look like another roadside restaurant. And the tower, for radio communications, will simulate a church steeple with a false cemetery, complete with headstones, in the yard.

The runways will be colored to blend with the changing seasonal colors. Periodically the turf will be turned, as if a crop were being planted. Hospital buildings will be set up more than a mile away.

If Army Engineer Malcolm K. Moore of Trimble, Tenn., had had his way, the people who moved when their land was taken over for the site, would still be living on the airfield. They'd still be hanging out their Monday wash and entertaining on their lawns as if nothing were amiss. But the people couldn't see themselves doing that.

Mr. Moore, who is in charge of engineers on the grounds, said the port would provide a number of runways, each almost a mile long.

Land for the port was leased to the War Department by the State of Connecticut at $1 a year after a special bill was rushed through the Legislature appropriating $250,000 for the purchase of 105 component properties.

Supplies will be moved over a special three-mile double-tracked railroad now being extended.

Summer Shows' Season Licenses

Legislation to permit Massachusetts towns to issue continuous seasonal licenses to summer theaters was urged today by Senator P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford.

He told the Legislature's Committee on Public Safety that the present statute permitted issuance of licenses for only three-day periods, Joseph H. Brennan, representing the Allied Theaters of Massachusetts, contended the proposals would prove unfair to theaters with year-round licenses.

Idle Machine Resources Found in Massachusetts

Substantial resources in machinery not yet being used to the limit on defense production are still to be found in the Bay State, Frank V. Bistrup of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts declared today.

Mr. Bistrup's estimate of the unused potentialities was evoked by President Roosevelt's appeal for the utilization of "critical machine tools," 24 hours a day and seven days a week.

"Many plants that have obtained defense orders are working day and night," said Mr. Bistrup, who is secretary of the Industrial Department of the Associated Industries.

"On the other hand, when you look around the State, you find many other plants with expensive equipment that have not yet put on an extra shift.

"Defense work has probably not come to them yet. I don't think you can attribute this to apathy or reluctance.

Lack of Skilled Help

"There is a certain sense of limitation that a number of plants have not yet been able to overcome—a limitation of the skilled workers and supervisory employees needed to carry on a second shift.

"To my thought the lack of man power capable of really carrying on these multiple shift operations is probably the most important factor in the situation, if the demand for production on these plants were really definite at the present time.

"Perhaps the urgency of the demand has not really developed. Up to this period things have been pretty much in the planning and development stage.

"A good many companies have learned from their first, educational orders how to produce the things that are going to be required. Most of the ordnance work, for instance, is something unusual in character.

"Now we are ready for the productive stage. Those concerns that have had the primary contracts are now in a position to farm out part of their requirements.

"Subcontract work constitutes a substantial section of defense needs, and its volume will continue to grow.

"Plants working only one shift which are in line for subcontracts would be greatly strengthened by the adoption of training programs needed to provide the man power to carry on extra defense production."

Summary of Situation

Inquiry direct at plants made by this paper brings out such reports as the following on efforts being made to use machinery more fully:

Fore River Shipyards, Bethlehem Steel Co. at Quincy—Three shifts a day, six days a week, for the entire yard. 15,000 workers.

General Electric Co., River Works plant at Lynn—One large department is working four shifts to keep its machines operating 24 hours a day and seven days a week. Effort is being made to bring various other departments to 24 hours and seven days. A good many departments have been put on three shifts a day. Much of the plant is on three shifts and six days a week. A large part of the production is on defense business—13,500 workers.

Boston Gear Works—Two 10-hour shifts in many parts of the shop, and all day Saturday, both shifts. A good part of the work on defense orders. Up to schedule. Nearly 600 workers in the shops.

Blanchard Machine Company, Cambridge—Two 12-hour shifts. However, this does not mean everybody is working 12 hours; the work is somewhat split up, some working 8½ hours, others 10 and 12. Production is held up a little by lack of materials, due to foundries working at capacity and not able to furnish everything. More than 200 workers employed. Company up to its schedule and a little ahead. Business consists today of 99 per cent defense orders.

Simplex Wire & Cable Co., Cambridge—A day shift, part of an evening shift and a small part of a morning shift are employed six days a week, while in a few places work is going on 24 hours a day. The majority of production is on defense, directly or indirectly. About 1,000 workers.

State Seeks to Find Jobs For Skilled Older Workers

The first drive ever undertaken by the State to find jobs for men and women over 40 is on this week in Massachusetts.

Never before, particularly in the metal trades, have the prospects of the skilled man over 40 for getting a job been so good.

Where skilled workers are needed, especially in machinery, age limitations are rapidly being dropped. Some employers, without regard to the metal trades, are tending to avoid taking on men within the draft age.

The age handicap is beginning to count less than ever in occupations connected with the metal trades, according to the experience of the State Employment Service, which is operated by the Division of Unemployment Compensation.

This week's drive for jobs for the older workers is undertaken in Massachusetts as part of "National Employment Week" proclaimed by President Roosevelt.

The idea of National Employment Week originated with veterans organizations. In this State Col. William J. Blake, Manager of the U. S. Veterans Administration in Boston, has written a letter to all veterans' organizations in Massachusetts. He urged veterans to co-operate with the State Employment offices in finding places for workers over 40.

A considerable number of these older workers are already registered with the State Employment Service, which has 35 offices over the State.

The jobless over 40 contain many World War veterans, who now average 48 years, Robert E. Marshall, Director of the Division of Unemployment Compensation, noted today.

"In the words of the President's Proclamation, these men have a special appeal to our national sense of responsibility, particularly during this time of national preparation," Mr. Marshall said.

"Since it takes about seven years for a man to become a first-class machinist, it is only reasonable to expect that most of the skilled workers now needed will be mature people. Employers are coming to realize this, and more and more of them are co-operating with their local State employment office in hiring older men and women for the jobs they have open.

"The old saw about a man over 40 being of no more use has been thrown out of the window since we started registering workers for defense jobs. We have even had men give up their old-age insurance payments and go back to work because their skills were needed in a defense industry.

"Not only have men and women out of work registered with their local employment offices, but many persons who are not using their highest skills in their present jobs have come into the local employment offices to tell us what their qualifications are.

"In some cases their skills had become 'rusty' after years in other kinds of jobs. However, employers expressed themselves in many instances as willing to employ these older workers, and after a brief period of 'in-service' training report that their daily production output has equalled that of the plant's regular employees."

The greatest shortages of skilled workers, according to the Division of Unemployment Compensation, are found in the aircraft manufacturing, shipbuilding, and machine shop fields. Makers of airplanes need sheet metal workers, airplane woodworkers, and inspectors. The shipbuilding industry is calling for ship carpenters, loftsmen, boatbuilders, ship fitters, calkers and marine machinists. Machine manufacturers need tool makers, lathe operators, boring mill operators, tool and die designers and general machinists.

Circus Is Here!

By a Staff Photographer

Ducky, Tilly, and Keeper

Just another headrest and a place to rest his feet, thinks the menagerie man with the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, which opened a five-day engagement at Boston Garden today, as he takes a brief respite between his two friends of the desert, Ducky and Tilly, camels.

Safety Committee To Study Defense

A meeting of the full membership of the Massachusetts Committe on Public Safety will be held tomorrow at the State House at 11 o'clock to discuss future plans for co-ordinating civilian defense work.

The meeting was scheduled by the Executive Committee which will report to the full Committee on the work of the executive staff, its future plans, and the probable expense of carrying out the work, J. Wells Farley, Executive Director, announced.

Calmón Asks U. S.-Brazil Wider Amity

The United States of Brazil feels a very warm and sincere friendship for the United States of America, a friendship which should be further developed by a more complete mutual understanding, Prof Pedro Calmón, Dean of the National Law School at the University of Brazil in Rio de Janeiro, declared while visiting in Boston.

Seeking to do his individual bit for Pan-American understanding, Professor Calmón is touring the United States to visit this country's law schools and learn more of North American methods of teaching. After his return to Brazil in late June he expects to write a book on his impressions of this country.

Well known as a writer on constitutional law and Brazilian history, Professor Calmón found 32 of his own books at the Widener Library, Harvard University. During his visit to the Cambridge institution he visited Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School and other prominent persons.

Brazil does not use the case system of teaching law so much as North American universities do, Professor Calmón observed. It would be difficult, however, he observed, to effect a change in the accepted Brazilian method, which includes lectures.

The University of Brazil Law School has about 1,000 students, all men, Professor Calmón stated.

His wife and children are accompanying him on his tour, which took him to Washington today, and will thence carry him to California. He is traveling under sponsorship of the Bureau of Cultural Relations in Washington.

Thames Valley Flood Plan Pressed to Defend Key Plants

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—A House Committee was considering demands today for speedy Congressional approval of a system of seven reservoirs in the Thames River Valley that would protect numerous key defense industries in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island from flood dangers.

Army engineers and officials of the three States pleaded before the Flood Control Committee yesterday for authority to spend $13,220,000 on reservoirs at Hodges Village, Buffumville, East Brimfield, and Westville in Massachusetts and Mansfield Hollow, South Coventry, and Andover in Connecticut.

The Thames River plan would be the third large flood control program for the New England States, work already having been started on the reservoirs and local protective works in the Connecticut and Merrimack Valleys.

Maj. Miles Reber, of the Army Engineers, advised that a final report on the Connecticut Valley reservoir system would reach high Army officials in Washington in about 10 days and later would be sent to Congress.

It was understood more reservoirs might be proposed for the Connecticut in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts.

The Thames River plan was devised to eliminate annual flood losses estimated by Major Reber at $900,000 and representatives of Connecticut and Massachusetts communities and industries urged prompt action.

C. Magregory Wells, Jr., Southbridge, Mass., and an official of the American Optical Company, said his firm, engaged in manufacturing spyglasses for the Government and industrial protection goggles for many defense industries, had experienced flood losses totaling $500,000 in one flood.

Arthur N. Allen, Providence, R. I., representing the Baltic Mills Company, with a plant at Baltic, Conn., said a flood would disrupt defense production at his plant and a similar statement was made by Arthur Barnes, Norwich, Conn., on behalf of the Ponemah Mills.

Public Garden Tulips in Bloom

Bursting into complete and resplendent beauty, 40,000 tulips at Boston Public Garden today were in full bloom and were expected to reach the height of their splendor tomorrow.

As if flinging colorful defiance at the spreading destruction wrought by the Nazi iron heel, which last spring ground much of The Netherlands' tulip industry into the dust and cut off the supply of bulbs for America, the 40,000 blossoms shone as brilliantly in the sunlight today as in happier days of peace. This year's display includes many American varieties, and a generous background of smiling pansies.

Thousands of visitors are expected to stroll through the Garden next Sunday, which is Tulip Day according to proclamation by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Submarine Launching Set

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 6 (AP)—The Navy announced today that the submarine Drum would be launched at the Navy Yard here on May 12 with Mrs. Thomas Holcomb of Washington, D. C., as sponsor.

Defense Seems Likely to Stunt Auto Industry

Making of cars expected to be set back years unless research provides materials.

Motors and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Unless the automobile industry can count on a miraculous flood of newly developed and efficient materials coursing out of drama-packed research laboratories, many of New England's automobile distributors frankly concede that the national defense program will set automobile construction back 10 to 15 years.

From any angle the dealers look at the defense program, it appears to be setting in for a concentrated effort of five to six years' time, during which the motor industry may have to seek for materials to substitute such essentials as aluminum, for instance. Failing in this venture, they say, the automobile engine will have to have a cylinder block twice the nominal size and double the water cooling capacity.

"Take aluminum out of the block," said one distributor, "and you will have a slower turning motor, one that will not permit high compression speeds. Under those conditions, a 102 horsepowered engine would have to be four feet long as compared with two feet now. Aluminum is part of the steel alloys in body and block. Aluminum is also used in making pistons. In fact, most of the forward march of the motorcar in the last 10 to 15 years can be traced to the use of aluminum."

"Of course, something can happen to change this outlook for the duration of the defense emergency. Some institution such as Massachusetts Technology may surprise the industry with a miraculous substitute for aluminum. Or the Germans might collapse and end the war without notice. The progress of the motor industry for the next few years, however, is dependent upon just such loose strings as that."

The distributor envisaged a tremendous increase in the value of the used car as a result of pending motor production. The used car, built under the best of conditions, he pointed out, should command a premium in the market.

At the same time, the announcement by General Motors that the 1943 car will not be changed from the 1942 model if conditions in the world remain as they are will tend to maintain high values in the used car markets, since the used car will not be so outmoded as usual.

These opinions are interesting because they are different. Many of the motor manufacturers do not agree with them. Some even contend that car production for normal needs must be maintained to uphold the national economy, dependent as it is said to be upon highway transportation. Steel is readily available for motor production. Although pistons can be made of steel, it cannot be bent, as can aluminum, around curves. And it is heavier.

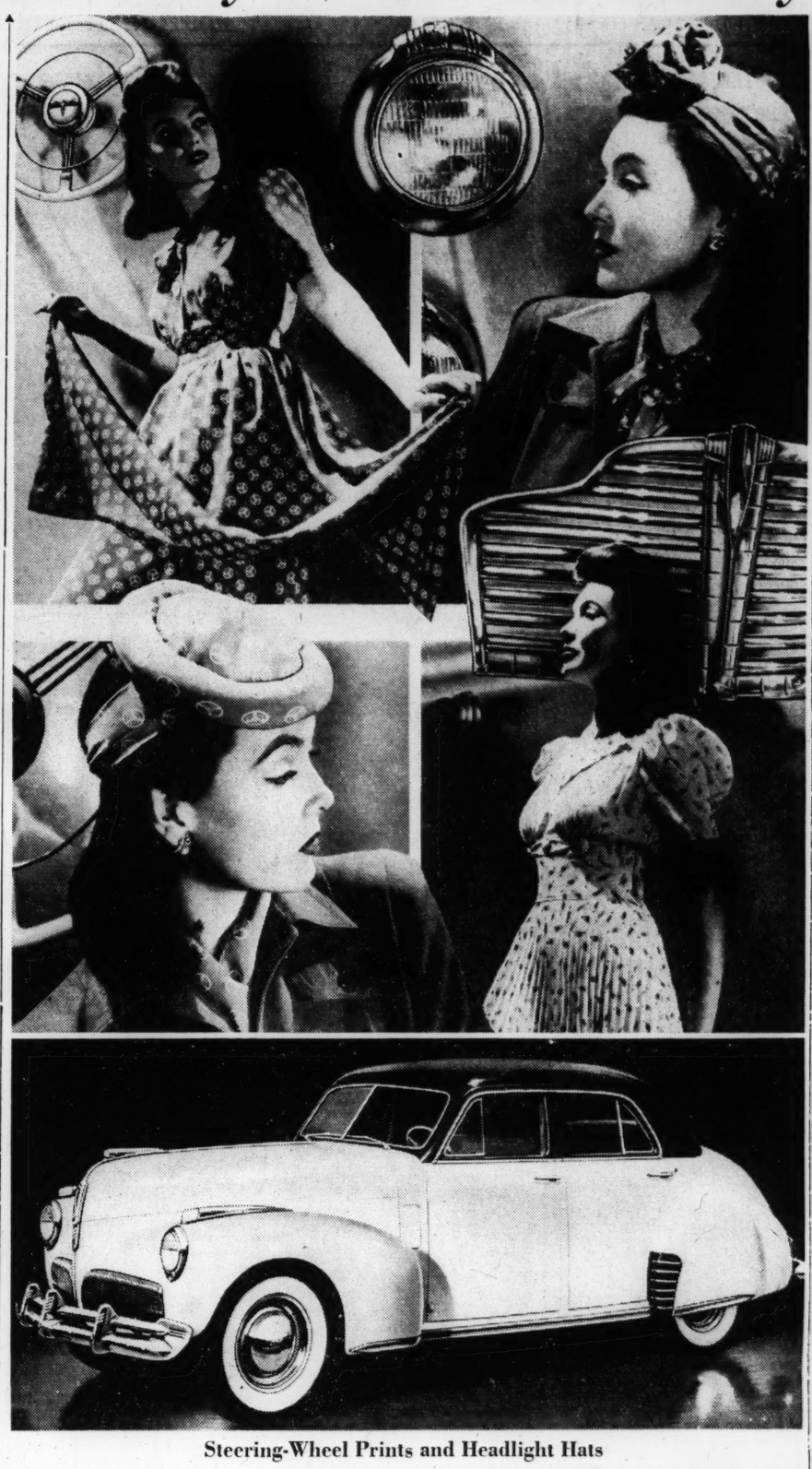
The use of new materials in construction will necessitate new tools, different types of drills and . . . well, that is enough to foreshadow a substantial increase in automobile prices, the dealers predict.

Auto-Motif in Dress

Automobile designers have looked to the women for their fashion themes . . . the women are now returning the compliment. New York streets are witnessing the "auto-motif" with a parade of steering wheel hats, fire-ball prints and buttons, pins, buckles, studs, and ornaments fashioned in the shape of radiator grills, license plates and insignia shields of automobiles.

At first glance, the "auto-motifs" are not obvious. They are attractive geometrics well-spaced on the smartest colors. A close view reveals Buick's steering wheel, another a version of the "fire-ball" engine, and still another throws an automobile headlight into bold relief.

The designs are considered wholly functional, since they express the current demands for speed, flash and smart colorings. With Paris no longer an inspiration for spring styles, it is said to be natural for women to look for their style theme to a modern American institution . . . the automobile.



Steering-Wheel Prints and Headlight Hats

Top left: An apron dress in the steering wheel print. Top right: Headlight turban with matching scarf. Lower left: Hat follows approved steering wheel pattern. Lower right: Dress takes pattern from Buick's fireball engine. Car at bottom is Studebaker's latest entry in Skyway series designed by Loewy.

Busy Vermont Railroads Make Many New Jobs

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Movement of defense materials over Vermont's through railroad lines is resulting in improved employment conditions at rail centers in the State which have suffered severely since the depression of the early and middle thirties.

The Central Vermont Railway, for instance, has met increased demands upon its rolling stock, according to H. A. Carson of St. Albans, the road's President, and is prepared to do more as the need arises. The road has more trains operating now than it had a year ago, Mr. Carson says, and more men are on the trains. All shops on the road's lines in Vermont are now running at full capacity, and the motor power shop at St. Albans has been recently stepped up from a 40 to 45-hour week. This step-up affects about 300 men, he said. A new shop program went into effect on May 1, Mr. Carson said, for the building and repair of freight cars.

Plans to erect a granite monument to commemorate what is believed to be the first Boy Scout troop in the United States, organized in Barre in 1909, are being made by citizens of the "granite center of the world" in connection with the celebration of the State's sesqui-centennial and the American Legion State convention to be held simultaneously on July 25, 26 and 27.

Although the Boy Scouts of America was founded in 1910, there is evidence to substantiate the Barre claim that a Boy Scout troop existed in that City at least a year previously. It is explained that the troop in Barre was organized under the British system but despite the collection of considerable evidence, local persons have been unable to obtain confirmation from National Boy Scout headquarters.

The proposal for a Boy Scout monument was supported by Mayor Edwin F. Heininger in his annual report. The stone for the monument, its sponsors say, will be supplied by the Granite Manufacturer's Association, and the carving will be done by local workmen. Carlee Abate, prominent sculptor, has already made a model of a design which he plans to submit to the City Committee. It is planned to erect the monument in the City park, not far from the famous statue of Robert Burns and the World War memorial.

Art Festival

A Vermont arts festival, linked with observance of the State's sesqui-centennial anniversary, will be held at Manchester, July 18 and 19, under plans being made by the Vermont Symphony Orchestra Association and the advisory committee of the concert auxiliary.

Music, with the State Symphony Orchestra as the nucleus would be the main feature of the program, but all of the cultural arts will be represented in the first festival of its kind, so far as known, ever attempted in the United States. Exhibitions of paintings and sculpture and lectures on music and other arts will be part of the program, with emphasis being laid upon American music.

Tentative plans have also been considered for a competition in musical composition and attendance of choral groups from all parts of the State to participate in festival music.

Masons to Hear Tobin on Taxes

Members of Washington Lodge, A. F. and A. M., are to hear all about Boston's tax problems, at their annual lobster dinner, in the Roxbury Masonic Temple, May 8, when Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will be the guest speaker.

Following the dinner, speaking and entertainment, the officers and members are to adjourn to the Lodge Room where the Fellowcraft Degree will be worked by officers of Star of Bethlehem Lodge, of Chelsea.

Back in 1862, the Worshipful Master of Star of Bethlehem Lodge was Henry W. Bowen, grandfather of the presiding Master of Washington Lodge—Willard S. Bowen. Henry W. Bowen affiliated with Washington Lodge and was a member there 23 years, in addition to which he was the first Master of Prospect Lodge of Roslindale. The present Master of Prospect Lodge—Wilfrid L. Penney—is to be a guest of Washington Lodge on that evening.

Hub Humane Groups Decry Cropped Tails

Massachusetts humane societies are continuing their strenuous efforts to defeat a bill to suspend until 1946 the law barring exhibition at Massachusetts horse shows of horses with "docked" or "set-up" tails.

The law has been suspended since 1934 and now various horse-owners are seeking further suspension. The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is exerting strong opposition.

Some time ago the House passed the suspension measure and sent it to the Senate. Today the bill is before the Senate on the question of ordering it to a third reading.

Yesterday the Senate adopted an amendment to the bill which would allow exhibiting of horses whose tails are docked before June 1, 1941. The present law prohibits showing of horses whose tails were docked after June 1, 1934.

"Our Dumb Animals," a publication of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, pointed out that the bill has been opposed by humane societies "because of the bitter cruelty involved in the operation necessary to effect what is known as the set-up tail—that is a tail that in the horse-show ring stands up practically at right angles to the horse's body."

The pending measure has resulted in one of the bitterest contests in the Senate this year. Senator John D. Mackay (R) of Quincy during a debate, charged there were "influences operating on this bill that are not conducive to straight thinking."

Senator Tycho M. Petersen (R) of Springfield, a supporter of the bill, yesterday demanded that statements that Senators had been brought under undue influence in connection with the bill be "withdrawn or exposed." He insisted the charges belittled "the integrity and dignity of this body."

Needham Youth Heads Baptist Youth Group

Walter M. Chase, Jr., of Needham, Mass., a third-year student at Northeastern University, studying electrical engineering has been elected President of the Boston West Baptist Youth Fellowship. On April 27, he filled the pulpit as Youth Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Needham, as culmination of a week's youth activities in the Church.

THE Stamp OF APPROVAL

IT'S easy to see why collectors everywhere prefer The New York Sun. Under the able editorship of Franklin R. Bruns Jr., American Philatelic Congress 5th Annual Award winner, its arrival is eagerly awaited by stamp enthusiasts everywhere who are interested in keeping up with the latest philatelic events. This is made possible by The Sun's Friday night deadline. Thus, late news of personalities, sales, Government activities and other important philatelic happenings is printed every Saturday in The Sun.

New issue notes are published the week received and therefore appear in The Sun regularly ahead of most other sources. Last minute Washington dispatches are relayed by a special correspondent on Friday for Saturday's issue. In this way The Sun has scored many "exclusives" and frequently is days ahead of other stamp news sources. Rounding out The Sun's stamp coverage, cachet notes discuss the more interesting covers and cover events of the week; club notes and a philatelic calendar list weekly activities of stamp groups and column upon column of stamp advertisements keep you informed of the latest offerings among stamp dealers.

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Veto of Bar Tests Fee Cuts Stirring Legislative Battle

A new battle over Massachusetts bar entrance examinations is scheduled today as the result of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's veto of a bill reducing fees for second and third attempts to pass such tests.

Soon after the veto was received, Senator Leo J. Sullivan (D) of Boston issued a statement sharply attacking the Governor's action as indicating he had "no intention of keeping his campaign promise of opportunity to the youth of the State." Several weeks ago Senator Sullivan led unsuccessful drive to override a Saltonstall veto on a bill to lift all restrictions on the number of bar examinations an applicant may take.

The present bar examination fee is a flat $15. The Board of Bar Examiners proposed boosting the fee to $25. Subsequently the Legislature adopted a substitute measure establishing a graduated scale of $15 for the first test, $10 for the second $5 for the third and $10 for the fourth.

Governor Saltonstall, in his veto message, said the Board's proposal was made for the purpose of making it possible for the Board to operate without expense to the State. At present, he explained expenses exceeded receipts by approximately $3,500 annually. The bill reducing the fees, he added, would increase the deficit to $6,000 a year. Therefore, "in view of the financial problems facing the Commonwealth," the Chief Executive vetoed the measure.

Isms—A measure authorizing the State Ballot Law Commission to bar from the Massachusetts ballot candidates of party organizations conducting subversive activities or advocating overthrow of the "present form" of the United States Government by force was favored by the Legislative Committee on Election Laws. The Legislation was sponsored by the American Legion.

Goodwin—A major legislative victory was scored by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, when the House turned down legislation to strip him of his power to suspend or revoke the license of an automobile driver after he has been acquitted of charges of violating automobile laws.

After considerable debate, the House by a 95 to 113 roll call vote refused to overturn an adverse committee report on the bill. Rep. John T. Padden (D) of Boston said the Registrar had too much power, while Representative Edward W. Staves (R) of Southbridge insisted existing power should not be removed from the hands of the official most interested in promoting highway safety.

Taxation—The Senate rejected a bill to grant tax exemption on the first $3,000 of the assessed value of Massachusetts homes. Senator P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford said the measure would start a building boom. Senator Jarvis Hunt of North Attleboro, Republican Floor Leader, contended a sales tax would be necessary to make up the annual loss in revenue.

Automobile Accidents—A special commission investigation of the causes of an "alarming" increase in the number of automobile accident fatalities was proposed in a measure filed by Representative Edmond J. Dolan (D) of Boston.

Income Tax—The Senate threw out a bill to place a one per cent tax on the gross income from professions, employment, or business.

WPA Pay—The House adopted a resolution calling on Congress to establish a $20 a week minimum wage for WPA workers, after reconsidering, by a 113 to 86 roll call vote, previous adverse action.

Alcohol—The Upper Branch rejected a bill to bar druggists from selling ethyl and grain alcohol in less than gallon quantities. The bill would also have required prescription of a doctor's prescription.

M. I. T. Is Making Plans For a Busy Summer Session

Many faculty members of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will scarcely have made their way from the platform at Symphony Hall on Commencement Day before their services will be required to conduct the regular and special program of studies in the Institute's summer session.

A large enrollment of industrial executives and scientific and engineering research workers is contemplated in the special conferences and courses scheduled, according to Prof. Raymond D. Douglass, chairman of the summer session.

Although there is no relation between the regular summer curriculum and courses given under the engineering defense training program, many of the advanced courses offer special facilities for study of new problems now arising in the activities of industry on national defense.

These special subjects, in addition to the Institute's regular undergraduate and graduate summer courses, begin early in June, and will include such subjects as spectroscopy, textile analysis, food technology, various phases of city planning, public health engineering, photoelasticity, and vibrations.

Spectroscopy, that modern technique that promises new vistas to the natural scientist, will be presented from the viewpoint of the design of spectroscopic apparatus, its application to problems in astronomy, biology, chemistry, physics, engineering, and the like; the use of spectroscopic equipment; and quantitative spectroscopic analysis.

How to increase the wear of the uniforms of Uncle Sam's soldiery could easily result from the program on principles of textile analysis covering lectures and laboratory exercises on the microscopical and physical analysis of fabric, yarn and fiber structure. Draftees and citizenry alike may also benefit from the study of food technology to be undertaken in the summer session. Students will investigate and report on the manufacture, transportation, and laboratory control of food products as applied to the dairy, packing-house, canning, bakery and related industries.

Flag Saluting Case Upset

CONCORD, N. H., May 6 (AP)—The State Supreme Court today dismissed complaints on which three Nashua school children were sent to the State Industrial School at Manchester for failure to salute the United States flag.

The court, in its decision, upset a verdict of the Nashua Municipal Court against the children, all members of a religious sect.

In effect, the decision throws the case back to the Nashua School Board, which had expelled the children. After their expulsion, the Nashua Municipal Court sent them to the Industrial School.

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Employers Want Merit Phase Kept In Job Aid Law

Organized commerce and industry in Massachusetts today urged retention of the merit-rating section of the State Unemployment Compensation Law in the face of a drive by organized Labor to repeal the clause before it goes into effect next year.

Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Boston Retail Trade Board, told the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries that the Social Security Board in Washington is now leading a movement to abolish merit-rating for the purposes of extending its control over State unemployment compensation laws.

Edward F. Connelly, spokesman for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, told the legislators that the merit-rating plan will stabilize employment.

Under merit rating, employers with stabilized employment would be eligible for reductions in their present 2.7 per cent pay roll tax for unemployment compensation. The reductions would bring the tax to as low as .5 per cent. The Massachusetts merit rating plan, adopted late in the 1939 legislative session, is scheduled to become operative on Jan. 1, 1942.

Fresh, new Spring stocks now await you ...

Fine linens for your dining room and boudoir—lovely in pattern, exquisite in workmanship. Soft, lightweight blankets in colors that will delight you.

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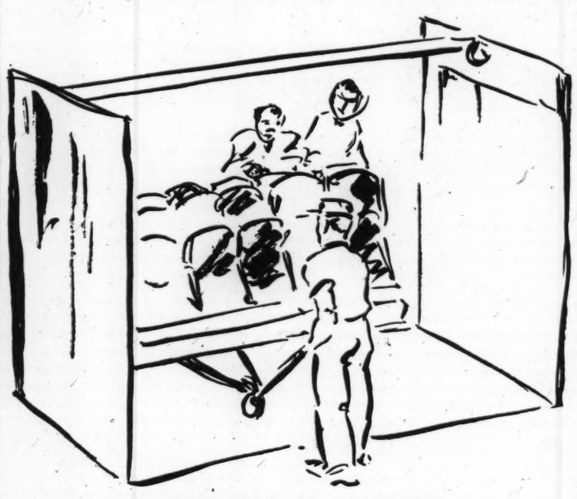
Chairs Out, Tables In—It's Pops Time



Moving Men Have Own Symphony

This is the season when the theater chairs are moved out of Symphony Hall and tables and straight chairs moved in. It's Pops time in Boston. The artist, watching the movers changing things about, caught the elevator going down with a load.

Table Tableau

This man, says the artist, has a feeling he knows how many tables there are. He's getting ready for the Pops' opening night.

Italian Press Raps R. I. Jurist

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 6 (AP)—A New England Superior Court justice found himself on the receiving end of an editorial attack from Italy for his refusal to release a $20,000 bequest of a former Newport clergyman for poor relief in two Italian towns.

Justice Charles A. Walsh was undismayed, however, by his mention in the Fascist press and the money remains in the United States, lest it be used, he said, "to make bullets and machines of war that might be turned against American boys."

Pending word from Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who originally was nominated trustee of the estate of the late Rev. Alexander Mercer of Newport, but who turned down the appointment, Justice Walsh said he intended to allow the estate to remain dormant at least temporarily.

The Rev. Mr. Mercer left the money for use in the towns of Assisi, and Perugia in Central Italy.

Justice Walsh's refusal to permit settlement of the estate and the disbursement of funds, according to a Rome radio dispatch received by the Associated Press in New York, was assailed in Italian newspapers as an act "arbitrarily" done by him "in order to satisfy his hatred against Italy."

Roslindale Masons Going to Providence

Officers of Prospect Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Roslindale, Mass., are to exemplify the Degree of Entered Apprentice, at the Providence, R. I., Masonic Temple, May 14, as guests of Orpheus Lodge, No. 36, of Providence.

In return, officers of Orpheus Lodge will come to the Roslindale Masonic Temple in June to exemplify the Rhode Island ritual on the first degree.

Lincoln Placed Under Probation

Joseph A. Lincoln of Needham today received a suspended sentence of two years in the Federal prison and three years probation after pleading guilty in Federal District Court to charges of using the mails in a $110,000 oil stock swindle.

George Garrity, Assistant United States Attorney, recommended the suspended sentence telling Judge George S. Sweeney that the defendant, a secretary to Judge Joseph E. Warner, when the latter was Speaker of the House of Representatives, had a fine reputation and was used by "the No. 1 confidence man in the case who is still a fugitive from justice."

A third defendant indicted with Mr. Lincoln on the same charges is now serving a sentence in New York, according to Mr. Garrity. The indictment on which Mr. Lincoln was arraigned revealed that Claire Windsor, Hollywood actress, was one of the potential victims of the swindle.

Rummage Sale Raises Funds For Vacations

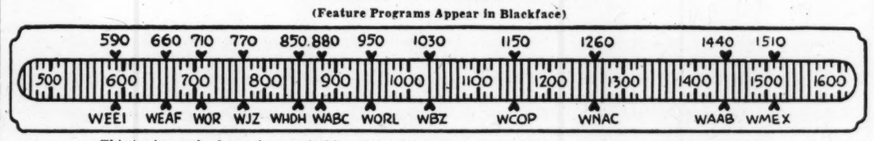
Hats, dresses, shoes, bric-a-brac, household wares—in fact, such a great variety of items, and so numerous, that a bulky mail-order catalog would be needed to picture and describe them—went at far-below-bargain prices today at the "Bundles for Boston" Rummage Sale sponsored by the Crosscup-Pishon Post of the American Legion at Horticultural Hall.

More than 800 men and women crowded the place during the first hour of the sale. Paper shopping bags bulged with bargains as shoppers edged away from counters loaded with odds and ends. Convenient mirrors and handy chairs were provided for those who wished to try on hats or shoes, while dresses and coats were held up for critical inspection by anyone willing to cast an appraising eye over the article selected.

It was Boston's and Horticultural Hall's "biggest annual rummage sale. And the proceeds of these bulky "Bundles for Boston" which emerged from the crowded hall will be used to provide summer vacations for more than 100 boys and girls from underprivileged families of Greater Boston.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Against the Storm"....	**Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer**	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill".....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..		Sports and music.....
3:30	Food talk; "Hub"..	"John's Other Wife"....	"The Guiding Light"....		Sports and music.....
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade".....		Sports and music.....
4:00	Home Decorating....	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk....	**Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer**	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas".....		"Melody Mirror".....
4:30	Bess Johnson	Sport comment	"Lorenzo Jones".....		Novachord solos .....
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or..	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"..		"Comic Page Club".....
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk..	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Home of the Brave"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15	"The Goldbergs"...	"The Circus Is in Town"	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk..	"Drama Behind News"..	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Gasoline Alley".....	"The Three Sons".....	Frank Ryan's Sports....	Five Star News.....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, News	News; music; weather....	News Service	"Captain Midnight".....	"Dance Time".....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time".....
6:30	Paul Sullivan.....	Baseball scores; Music..	"Musical Rendezvous"..	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"..	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra.	Fulton Lewis Jr.	"The Quintones".....
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs..	"Mr. Keen": drama....	News of the World.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Five Star News.....
7:30	Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	Jimmy Lytell's Orch....	Serenaders: music	"Here's Morgan".....	"Let's Dance".....
7:45		"This Man's Army".....	"Confidentially Yours"..	Concert Miniatures	Housing talk .....
8:00	"Court of Missing Heirs": drama	Lillian Cornell, songs; Gordon Jenkins' Orch..	Ray Block's Orchestra; vocalists: chorus	Wythe Williams ..... Preview of "Pops"	WMEX Drama Shop: "Essays in Drama"
8:15	"First Nighter"; sketch; News	"Uncle Jim's Question Bee"; quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series.	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:30			Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Antonini Concert Series.	Social Security talk .....
8:45					
9:00	"We, the People"; interviews; music ..	'Grand Central Station': dramatic sketch	Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson's Quiz	Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety	Variety Hour .....
9:15	**Citation to Dorothy Thompson**	News—Here and Abroad	**"Fibber McGee and Molly"; music**	**"Defense in Action"; Brig. Gen. E. McFarlane**	Variety Hour .....
9:30		Ted Steele, novachord..			Variety Hour .....
9:45					
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**New American Music**....	**Bob Hope Variety Show: guests; orchestra** ..	**Raymond Gram Swing**..	Five Star News.....
10:15	Public Affairs	**New American Music**....	"College Humor": comedy; soloists; orchestra.	News Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch..
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs..	**Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson**		**Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson**	Bobby Hackett's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports				"Dance Digest" .....
11:00	Weather; Music ..	News; music	News Service	"Your Defense Reporter"	"Dance Digest" .....
11:15	Masterworks of Music; records ..	Weather; "Music You Want"	Local news; weather ...	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	"Dance Digest" .....
11:30			Lou Breese's Orchestra..	The Mills Brothers	Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or..	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Del Courtney's Orch.	"Day's End"; News....

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"..	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Jay Wesley, sports..	Musical Clock; News....	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Talk; news	Musical Clock	"George and Dixie"....	News Service	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs....	.....
8:00	News of Europe....	Bandstand	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; Local news...	Morning Watch	"Musical Timetable"..
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"..	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"....	Andrew Jacobson's	"Musical Timetable"..
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"..	Toast	Movie talk; Music....	Rhythms	Lone Star Ranch Girls.
9:00	Lover's Lane	News; "As You Like It"	Dramatized News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15	Oklahoma Cowboys.	"The Breakfast Club"..	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30	Southern Serenade..	"Julia Blake": drama..	"Just About Time".....	Choir Loft: organ	Good Morning Cheer ..
9:45	Betty Crocker	Shopping talk	Talk; Organ recital.....	Kathryn Turney Garten	Good Morning Cheer ..
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Arthur Godfrey	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard.	Fashion talk .....
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"..	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Radio Telephone Club ..	Studio Speaker .....
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk...	Two Men and a Girl....	"Bachelor's Children"..	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With You" .....
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Frank and Julia".....	"The Road of Life".....	U. S. Army Highlights ..	
11:00	"Treat Time".....	Mildred W. Carlson.....	"Mary Marlin"	News	'Letter-Quest' with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"..	Family Circle	'Pepper Young's Family'	Melody Strings	Kiley and Jay McMaster
11:30	"Big Sister"; sketch	Clark Dennis, tenor....	Circus Interviews	Ruth Moss Interviews...	Ann Nigro, pianist....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny".....	Weather; Musicale	"David Harum": sketch.	The Buckeye Four	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	News; Talk; Music.....	Musical Roundup	News	"Rhythm Revue".....
12:15	"Girl Marries".....	Betty Randall, songs....	Musical Roundup	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue".....
12:30	"Helen Trent".....	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program.	Sports; Weather; Music.
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"..	Home Hour: talks; Wal-	Musical Roundup	Italian music program.	**"The Monitor News"**..
1:00	"Life Beautiful"...	ter Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox".....
1:15	"Woman in White"..	N. E. Agricultural news.	"As the Twig Is Bent"..	"Edith Adams' Future".	"Musical Mailbox".....
1:30	Right to Happiness	"What's on the Air"....	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Government Girl".....	Religious Program .....
1:45	"Road of Life".....	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way".....	Religious Program .....
2:00	Dramatic sketch	**"Defense Financing and the Banking System**	"Light of the World"....	Cedric Foster, news.....	Ann Demirjian, songs
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"; sk.	**Testimony in Melody"**:	"The Mystery Man".....	Sport comment	Johnny Messner's Orch.
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Paul Laval's Orchestra.	"Valiant Lady": sketch..	"Accordiana".....	David Williams, songs...
2:45	"Kate Hopkins".....		"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"....	**Boston Braves vs. Pittsburgh Pirates baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer**	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song ..	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch....		Sports and music.....
3:30	New England Home	John's Other Wife: sk...	"The Guiding Light"....		Sports and music.....
3:45	News; Music	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.		Sports and music.....
4:00	Univ. Wom'n & War	"Mother o' Mine".....	"Backstage Wife": sk...	**Boston Braves vs. Pittsburgh Pirates baseball game, Jimm Britt, announcer**	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"..	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": serial..		"Melody Mirror".....
4:30	"Bess Johnson".....	women's program	Lorenzo Jones": drama.		John Kiley, organist....
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or..	Edgar A. Guest; News....	Young Widder Brown"		Comic Page Club .....
5:00	"Mary Marlin".....	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Home of the Brave"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15	"The Goldbergs"...	"Superman"	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30	"The O'Neills".....	Drama Behind the News.	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Gasoline Alley".....	Three Sons Trio.....	Frank Ryan, Sports....	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; Weather....	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Dance Time .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Richard Himber's Orch..	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	News Review	Baseball scores; Music..	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music .....
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon ..
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis Jr.	"About Today": drama.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	Mr. Keen: sketch.....	News of the World.....	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News .....
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"...	Shirley Sadler, singer...	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	"Let's Dance".....
7:45	comedy drama	Paul Laval's Orchestra..	Bill Cunningham, inter..	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	"I'm an American".....
8:00	"Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c., speaker ..	Tony Martin, tenor; or, 'How Did You Meet?'; sk.	**New England Town Meeting of the Air: "What Is the Political Threat of Hitler's New Order?"**	Attuck's Chorus ..... Attuck's Chorus .....
8:15			Party; Louise Massey		Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:30	"Dr. Christian"; dramatizat'n; News	"Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sk..	and the Westerners		U. S. Army Recruit. Pgm.
8:45					
9:00	**Star Theater: Fred Allen; Kenny Baker; Portland Hoffa; orchestra**	Frontline Headlines ...	**"Time to Smile"; Eddie Cantor; vocalist; orch.**	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical Album .....
9:15		Waltz Music		John Steele, talk	
9:30		News Here and Abroad..	"Mr. District Attorney";	'Adventures in Rhythm';	Classical Album .....
9:45		Ted Steele's Novachord.	dramatic sketch	vocalists; orchestra ..	News; Sports .....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Northwestern University	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**..	Local Sports .....
10:15	**Address by Wendell Willkie**	Candle-Lighting Prgr'm	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports .....
10:30		Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of	"Whispering Smith":	Local Sports .....
10:45	News; Sports	Dramatization	Musical Knowledge	dramatic serial	Local Sports .....
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Boake Carter, news.....	Local Sports .....
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local News; Weather...	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	Local Sports .....
11:30	Music"	Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Dick Gasparre's Orch....	"Day's End"; music....
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or..	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra..	Dick Gasparre's Orch....	"Day's End"; News....

They're Really Quite Gentle, The Gorillas—Museum Talk

Gorillas have a rather gentle disposition compared with many animals, according to Harold S. Coolidge, Jr., Assistant Curator of Mammals at Harvard, who has charge this week of a special exhibit featuring the life history of these animals, at the New England Museum of Natural History in Boston. Mr. Coolidge has studied the gorilla in its native haunts in Africa.

The special Museum showing includes life-sized busts of coast and mountain forms of African gorillas based on casts made in the field by Harry Raven and Carl Akeley, and photographs of the four largest gorillas yet seen by man.

The Museum is said to be the cradle of scientific knowledge of the gorilla, since it was here in 1847 that the missionary, Thomas S. Savage, and Harvard's famous anatomist, Dr. Jeffries Wyman, published the first description of the characters and habits of Troglodytes gorilla, in the Boston Journal of Natural History.

Studies of the gorilla reveal that there are two forms, the coast and mountain gorillas, which are found in two forested areas of Equatorial Africa, separated, for some unknown reason, by 600 miles of jungle. The coast gorillas which inhabit the Cameroons and Gabon districts are characterized by their large size—some weigh 500 pounds—a short hairy coat of brown, gray, or black, and a proportionately broad face. These are the gorillas that were popularized by the writings of Paul DuChaillu.

The mountain gorilla, found deep in the African interior, in the damp swamps of the Belgian Congo, range from sea level almost to 10,000 feet in the mountains. This type, although similar to the coast gorilla, has a longer face and a long black hairy coat with a marked silver back in the males. They are not as large as their coastal cousins and have shorter arms and longer legs. They live in family clans of 20 or 30 and have become widely known through the writings of Carl Akeley.

Dr. Savage and Dr. Wyman adopted the specific name, "Gorilla," from a term used by the great Carthaginian, Hanno, in describing the men he found on the coast of Africa.

By a Staff Artist

Species Far Apart

This map of Central Africa shows the two different localities occupied by the coastal and mountain gorillas. The types of the animals display great individual variation. They live nearly 1,000 miles apart.

Connecticut Man Wins Lawyers' Essay Contest

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Williard B. Cowles of Plainville, Conn., a special assistant to the Attorney General, has received the Erskine M. Ross prize essay award of the American Bar Association.

Fifty essays were entered in the contest on the subject, "the Prospective Development of International Law in the Western Hemisphere as Affected by the Monroe Doctrine."

The award carried a $3,000 prize. Mr. Cowles has been attached to the Department of Justice since 1937.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday May 7
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, reradiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mm), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series.

7:30 p. m.—Yankee Ships and Sailormen—Prof. A. Bertram DeMille.

(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.

8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program; News; English Instruction; Music.

10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish: Classical Concert.

7:00 p. m.—News in English: Closing Stocks; Jayne Cozens and Orchestra; Lowell Thomas.

8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Frankie Masters' Orchestra; Entr'acte; Rhymin' Time.

9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish: Emma Otero and Orchestra; Popular Serenade; Rhythmic Melodies.

10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time; Viennese Ensemble.

11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Sports Page of the Air; Musical Interlude; Dance Music.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." Talk by Vernon Bartlett, M. P. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Philharmonic Orchestra. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.40 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Radio Orchestra; News of the Hungarian's World Association; News in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views, Commentator: Lindley Fraser. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English; Report. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

London — 10:00 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." Talk by William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Radio News-Reel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

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Pay Increase Settles Maine Truck Strike

PORTLAND, Maine, May 6 (AP)—Freight moved by highway between Maine and Boston again today after settlement of a 15-day strike of union truck drivers and helpers of the American Federation of Labor.

Officers of the union's Portland local and negotiators for 24 operating firms agreed in Boston last night to a two-year contract granting pay raises ranging from five to eight cents an hour and maintaining an eight-hour day, with time and a half for overtime, rather than the flat 48-hour week asked by the owners.

The union agreed, said Wilfred A. Hay, an operators' attorney and spokesman for the negotiating group, to abridge its war clause so that the contract would run, even if war were declared, until April, 1942, then be subject to cancellation on 30 days' notice.

Other details were to be ironed out at a conference here today.

Trucks started moving at midnight and the Union's Boston local called off its "voluntary embargo" on cargo in and out of Maine at the same time. About 800 men working for 41 firms originally were involved in the strike.

El Inquiry Pleas Heard In State Court

Preliminary motions on two petitions demanding that the Boston Elevated Company open its books for an accounting and that the El trustees revoke their notice of deficiency of $2,341,167—paying over instead $20,000,000 to the Commonwealth—were taken under advisement today by Judge Louis S. Cox of the Supreme Judicial Court.

The petitions came up before the Supreme Court Justice on issuance of notices to the trustees to appear and show cause why the demand of the petitioners should not be granted. Only counsel for the petitioners appear at these hearings.

William S. McCallum, attorney for State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley, seeking an audit of El books, told the court that the El system was a Commonwealth activity, the account of which the State auditor is required to examine. Questioned by Judge Cox as to whether the Attorney General should have filed the petition, Mr. McCallum stated:

"The Attorney General declined, saying that his predecessor, Mr. Dever, considered the trustees public officers and that therefore the State Auditor had no right to ask for examination of the books. Mr. Dever blindly followed the opinion of Mr. Warner, a former Attorney General, who was misled." He cited that state law to show that the trustees were not public officers. Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, gave his opinion April 25.

Judge Cox also asked Leslie L. Landers, counsel for Rueben H. Nitkin of Boston, the other petitioner, whether the Attorney General was not the proper party to bring the action.

A public citizen is the only person who can rightly bring this proceeding, said Mr. Lander, offering statutes allegedly barring the Attorney General from acting.

Mr. Nitkin seeks an order prohibiting the State Treasurer from paying the El deficiency ending March 31, 1941, and commanding the trustees to pay over a sum of $20,000,000 to the Commonwealth.

This money, he claimed, is within the control of the trustees in surplus funds over and above the reserve from which the deficiency should be paid.

Ship Sponsor Chosen

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Mrs. Adolphus E. Watson, wife of Rear Admiral Watson, Commandant of the Fourth Naval District, has been designated sponsor of the submarine Finback, scheduled to be launched Sept. 23 at Portsmouth, N. H.

Carpet Workers' Raise

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., May 6 (AP)—The union Local of the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company voted to accept a flat increase of three and one-half cents an hour for actual hours worked up to 40 a week, which officials said would mean an annual extra outlay by the company of more than $200,000 to 2,800 hands.

The Amsterdam, N. Y., plant Local was scheduled to vote on the issue Saturday and union President Francis Middlaer said the total wage boost in the two plants, should the balloting there be favorable would total $420,000 a year.

He asserted that the increases here would average slightly more than five per cent.

The meeting held recently voted further to instruct the negotiating committee to seek still more money, however.

Shoe Pay Boosted

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., May 6 (AP)—A 10 per cent wage increase, effective May 19, for 1,100 workers at two North Adams shoe companies was announced last night by James E. Wall, President of one of the concerns. The increase will affect 700 employees of the Gale Shoe Company and 400 of the Wall Streeter Shoe Company, Mr. Wall's concern.

*"Britain Delivers the Goods

Pittsburgh Pirate Manager May Be in Trading Mood When Arriving Here for Series

Braves Would Welcome Trade Involving Hitter

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having floundered around in the lower half of the National League since the beginning of the 1941 pennant race, Frankie Frisch should be in a trading mood when he comes to Boston tomorrow for a two-game series with the Braves. And if the one-time Fordham Flash is thus inclined, he will find Casey Stengel and Bob Quinn ready listeners. The Braves have been trying to make a deal for a month, but so far have done their talking to the four winds.

The local National Leaguers would like to pick up an outfielder who can hit good pitching and drive in a few of the runners who have been stranded on the base paths in recent contests, and it may be that Stengel and the Pittsburgh manager can get together before the end of the week. Casey, also, would not balk at the chance to land another nine-inning pitcher. What players might be involved is only a guess, but something may break when Stengel and Frisch start buzzing.

By a Staff Photographer
Frank Frisch

Manno For West

This spring the manager of the Braves has tried four outfielders in the important number four spot in the batting order. Max West, Gene Moore, Buster Bray and Earl Averill have all had their chance, but Stengel let out a tip on the situation yesterday when he benched Maxie and used young Don Manno of Evansville in the clean-up berth. The rookie, too, fell down on the job, although it probably is unfair to pass judgment on a workman after only one day on the premises. Manno went up to the plate twice with runners in scoring position, yet failed to get them in.

In the last 27 innings, exclusive of the Cardinal final this afternoon, the Braves have tallied the measly total of five runs. Because Jim Tobin was able to hold the Cincinnati Reds to five hits, the Stengelmen won a game on four safeties last Saturday. But against Cardinal pitching Sunday and yesterday, they hardly resembled the same outfit which blasted St. Louis Brown hurling all over the Southwest a few weeks ago.

Garms in Left

For an outfield, Frisch is using Debs Garms in left, Vince Di Maggio in center and Bob Elliott in right. Garms opened the season at third base, but Lee Handley has since pushed him out of there. This line-up keeps the veteran Lloyd Waner and young Maurice Van Robays on the bench. The Braves are not interested in Waner, but they would relieve the Pittsburgh management of Van Robays' contract. Van is currently hitting under .200, but he has good power and would go much higher if given a chance to play regularly. Frisch is also carrying Ed Stewart, who hit .320 for San Diego last year. He swings left and throws right, and can play center field.

The Pirates own four catchers — Virgil Davis, Al Lopez, Ray Mueller and Joe Schultz. It may be that Stengel can talk Frisch out of one of this quartet. Ray Berres is fancy with the mit, but his batting average keeps the Braves on the constant lookout for a backstop.

Six Victories

Through yesterday's dates, the Pirates had only won six games and were sixth in the standing. Max Butcher was the only double winner on the pitching staff. The big right-hander had gone the distance against the Reds and Giants, picking up a five-hitter in competition with the world champions. Red Sewell turned in a two-hitter facing the Cubs, but has done nothing since. The other nine-inning winners were Heintzelman over the Dodgers and Bauers over Philadelphia. John Lanning had a relief decision over the Cubs.

Arky Vaughan, Stu Martin and Elbie Fletcher are pacing the Buccaneers at bat. Elbie has the lowest average, but has driven in the most runs. Frisch has him hitting fifth, behind Vaughan. The Milton boy is a much better sticker than when he wore a Boston uniform. The Pirate manager has helped him. So did Casey Stengel, before Elbie left the Hub. Martin, the former Cardinal, has replaced Frank Gustine at second base. Gustine, you may remember, was one of the freshman sensations of 1940.

A year ago the Braves dropped 13 of their 22 starts with the Pirates. After winning six out of eight through May and early June, the locals truned around and let the westerners step all over their toes. During one mid-season stretch, Frisch took nine straight from Stengel.

Twin Stars Feature In Husky Meet

Jerry Tatton, Northeastern's varsity track coach, wishes the Carroll twins would have an anniversary every Saturday. The lanky Belmont look-alikes reached a man's estate last Saturday and celebrated their 21st occasion in highly successful fashion.

Bill Carroll fulfilled an earlier promise and broke the Northeastern outdoor record for the mile. Running against Springfield, he popped through in 4:28.3. The old record of 4:30.4 was set in 1931 by E. E. Fischer. Bill trailed teammate Mike Prohodsky, intercollegiate two-mile champion, for most of the way. A century from home he sprinted out and piled up a 12-yard advantage.

Brother Bob, also a standout miler, dropped down to the quarter and half because the Huskies needed points in those events. He came through with victories in both, contributing 10 points to the Northeastern margin. Since the Huskies won the meet by only three points, the contributions of the celebrants were extremely important.

While Tatton is gloating over the accomplishments of the Carrolls, he is upset at the showing of Capt. Jake Wiren. The Dedham weight man was heaving the shot 46 feet last year, but he suffered a knee injury in football and hasn't been himself since that time.

Wiren now lacks the proper balance and drive in the circle, and he has been having trouble getting the ball out over 40 feet. Since there is not a harder worker than Jake on the squad, Tatton can do nothing more than shake his head and sigh.

B. U. Athletes Ineligible For Terrier Teams

Jim Cassidy, football star and captain-elect of basketball, and Bill "Red" Madden, freshman grid ace and yearling basketball captain, have both been declared ineligible for participation in athletics at Boston University. This ruling made by the Faculty Committee on Athletics was announced by Dr. John M. Harmon, Boston University Director of Athletics, yesterday afternoon.

Both boys, who hail from Attleboro, have been declared ineligible for having played on outside basketball teams under assumed names during the past year.

Cassidy is a junior at the school of education. During the past two years he has been an outstanding halfback in football and was expected to play a leading role in the Terrier grid fortunes next fall. In addition, Jim stepped into the regular basketball line-up last winter and performed so brilliantly that his mates elected him captain for the coming year.

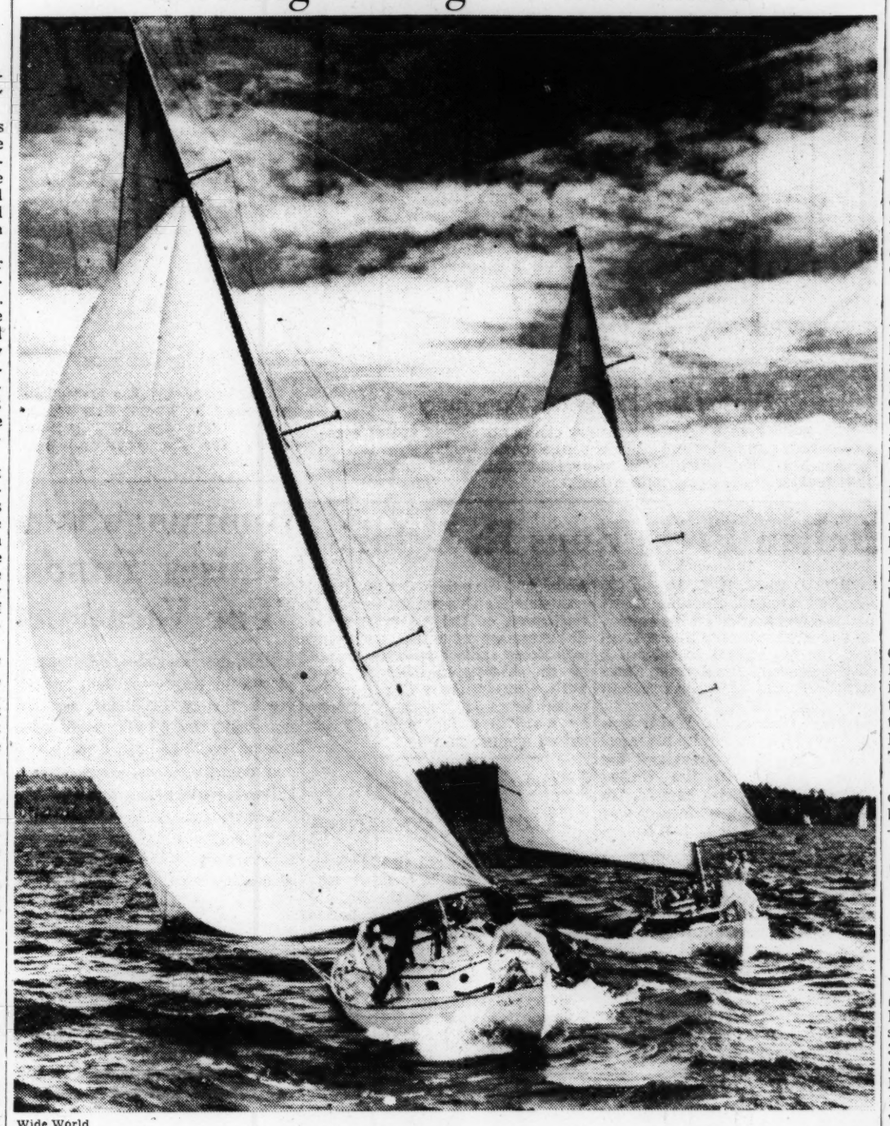
Madden is a freshman who starred in both football and basketball. He was one of the leading candidates for an end berth next fall and was likely varsity basketball material. His play with the greatest freshman hoop team the Terriers ever had last winter was sterling enough to have the squad name him honorary captain at the end of the year.

In the case of Madden, there is a chance that he may be able to present his case to the committee again at the end of next year.

Today a Year Ago
By the Associated Press

Monarch of Chicago won ABC five-man bowling title with 3,047.

Breezing Through to the Finish



Wide World

Down to the Sea in Sails

SEATTLE, Wash.—Racing side by side before a good wind, jockeying for position as they neared the finish buoy in the opening-day race of the 1941 yachting season on Lake Washington.

Ben Hogan, Small in Size, Amazes Golfers With Drive

Ben Hogan weighs less than 140 pounds and he's only five feet, eight inches tall. He also packs a bigger wallop with a golf club than any other player in the game today, matching pounds against yards. When Hogan comes to The Country Club, May 14 to play in the Big Eight invitation tournament for the British War Relief fund, Boston golf lovers will be observing him closely for the first time.

Four years ago, Hogan came here to play in the $12,000 Belmont open, but at that time he was just an ex-caddie trying to break into the big time. Few had ever heard of him, and he was beaten by Charley Yansik in the first round.

Longest Hitter

So much has happened to Hogan's golf game since then, that he probably will be the foremost attraction when he returns to play at The Country Club. He will come back with the reputation of being golf's most consistent scorer and one of the game's longest hitters.

The Texan leaped into the headlines a year ago this spring by winning three straight tournaments on the winter circuit and he finished 1940 as the top prize-money winner and Vardon trophy holder. He's leading the race for both distinctions in 1941.

Accuracy

If you get out to The Country Club early and go looking for Hogan, you'll probably find him in the practice tee. He spends about three hours a day there—more time than any other name golfer. He's been doing it for 10 years. That's why he's so good now.

Hogan has jet black hair, high cheek bones, an impassive face, broad shoulders and powerful arms. His walk is that of a bantam athlete, highly trained.

The real treat will come if he is paired with Sam Snead or Jimmy Thomson, for his tee shots will not be far behind. It is one of the wonders of golf that such a little man can pound the ball so far and still maintain accuracy.

Hogan is not a great putter. His theory of golf is that the place to save strokes is from tee to green, and he's well-nigh perfect there. After watching him a while, you have the feeling he may hole out any iron shot he hits.

Some critics say that Hogan can't long maintain his pace in tournament golf. They say he'll burn himself out with his ceaseless practice, his intense determination to achieve absolute perfection.

He plans to keep right on in his determination to play perfect golf from tee to green. He'll let the future take care of itself, and, as a bulwark, he has a good job at the Hershey, Pa., Country Club.

Despite his burning ambition and his perfectionist complex, Hogan is one of the least perturbed of golfers when things go wrong. "It's all in the game," he says, when putts fail to drop and iron shots take bad bounces.

Cornell Appears on Way To Third Straight Title

Cornell looks to be well on its way to a third consecutive championship in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, as a result of outhitting the Elis for a 3-2 victory at New Haven last Saturday. In 1939 Cornell tied Harvard for the championship; in 1940 she was undisputed winner with but one defeat; and this year Mose Quinn, in his second year as varsity coach, appears to be guiding the Big Red to another championship. Ace moundsman, Walt Sickles, allowed the hard-hitting Elis only six hits, and contributed two of the 10 safe blows which the Ithacans collected from Ted Harrison.

Triple Tie for Second

Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale, in a triple tie for second place, are in the most challenging positions, all having a .500 average. This week the Philadelphians are not scheduled for any League games; Princeton faces Cornell and Harvard, and Yale travels to Dartmouth; Columbia will meet both the league leaders and Dartmouth. Cornell is in a position to virtually clinch the League title, while Columbia is faced with possible elimination from the race.

In individual competitions, the pace setters are: For the Charles H. Blair bat (for highest individual batting average), Dartmouth's Capt. John Orr, Jr. leads the field with eight safe hits in 12 times up for .667. Yale's Howie Kaye continued his slugging against Cornell, getting two for three and bringing his average to .615. In third place is Pennsylvania's Bernard Kuczynski with 10 for 19 and a .526 average. For the Princeton A. A. cup (for individual base stealing), Captains Orr of Dartmouth and Reagan of Pennsylvania are tied with 4 steals each.

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cornell	5	1	.833
Pennsylvania	3	3	.500
Princeton	2	2	.500
Yale	2	2	.500
Harvard	2	3	.400
Columbia	2	4	.333
Dartmouth	1	2	.333

Team Batting

College	G	AB	R	H	SB	RBI	Avg.
Penn	6	198	31	59	9	27	.298
Yale	4	139	15	40	3	11	.288
Cornell	6	182	31	48	6	25	.264
Columbia	6	214	35	55	9	29	.257
Princeton	4	129	19	31	9	16	.240
Dartmouth	3	104	13	24	8	12	.230
Harvard	5	134	17	24	5	12	.179

Team Fielding

College	G	TC	PO	A	E	DP	Pct
Yale	4	143	105	34	4	2	.972
Columbia	6	250	167	73	12	5	.960
Dartmouth	3	124	83	36	5	2	.960
Princeton	4	156	105	43	8	1	.949
Cornell	6	235	149	72	14	5	.940
Penn	6	253	152	85	16	7	.937
Harvard	5	134	17	24	5	12	.179

Individual Batting

(12 or more at bats).

Name and Col.	G	AB	R	H	SB	RBI	Avg.
Orr, Dartmth	3	12	4	8	4	4	.667
Kaye, Yale	4	13	3	8	1	0	.615
Kuczynski, Penn	6	19	4	10	1	4	.526
Pearson, P.	4	13	4	6	1	4	.462
Hain, Pa.	6	16	7	7	1	1	.438
Burns, D.	3	14	2	6	1	0	.429
Stillman, C.	6	23	4	9	0	3	.391
Besse, Yale	4	13	2	5	0	1	.385
Pill, Columbia	6	24	6	9	2	3	.375
Reagan, Pa.	6	24	7	9	4	1	.375
Bufalino, C.	6	19	6	7	0	4	.368
Beinstein, Pa.	6	25	4	9	3	4	.360
Carton, Yale	4	15	3	5	1	3	.333
Clay, Harvard	5	15	2	5	0	2	.333
Wood, Yale	4	18	3	6	0	1	.333
Governali, Col.	6	22	6	7	3	4	.318
Stackhouse, Pa.	6	16	2	5	1	4	.313
Stotzer, Yale	4	16	0	5	1	2	.313
Powers, P.	4	13	2	4	0	1	.308
Sickles, Cornell	5	13	4	4	0	1	.308
Ruddy, Cornell	6	20	5	6	1	4	.300
Burdett, Yale	4	14	0	4	0	4	.286
Finneran, C.	6	21	2	6	1	3	.286
McCarthy, P.	4	18	3	5	2	1	.278
Dillon, Col.	6	26	5	7	0	4	.269
Lambert, Col.	6	26	1	7	1	2	.269
Lewerth, Col.	6	26	5	7	3	4	.269
Yuknavich, Col.	6	26	3	7	1	3	.269
MacCoy, P.	4	15	1	4	2	5	.267
Whelan, Yale	4	15	2	4	0	3	.267
Scholl, Cornell	6	20	3	5	1	1	.250
Whittemore, H.	5	13	0	3	0	1	.231
Ochs, Cornell	6	18	3	4	3	0	.222
Perina, P.	4	14	1	3	2	1	.214
Buckley, H.	5	15	1	3	0	2	.200
Plumer, P.	4	15	4	3	0	2	.200
Harrison, Yale	4	16	0	3	0	0	.188

Tiller Talk

Yachts Find Moorings Early

It is just a summer-inspired day like this that hastens the emptying of winter yacht basins. Already, signs of yachting activity is evident along both the North and South Shores, and in another week or two—with continued warmth and paint-drying weather—this year's early season salt water yachting festivities should be under way.

Local yachting seems headed for a banner year this season. Following the lead of other sports which have felt the effect of the defense boom, yachting, too, finds heavy sales and much excitement dotting its logs since January.

Quincy yachting organizations especially should find more yachts, crews and skippers than ever before. The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation boom has transformed that sector overnight into a busy metropolis. And all the yacht clubs—Squantum, Wollaston, Quincy, Merrymount, Wessagusett, Hingham—report increased membership and number of boats.

The more exclusive North Shore clubs should also feel the effects of the times. Business executives, working overtime, will feel the need of the smell of salt air, the wet smack of waves on hulls, and the heel of their craft under full rig with smiling breezes.

Yes, yachting seems destined for a big year.

And records will undoubtedly go by the boards. Already plans are under way to take care of such highlights as Quincy Bay and Marblehead Race Week.

Race committees from the three Quincy clubs, Quincy, Squantum and Wollaston, have been meeting all winter, staging dances and other money-raising schemes, to make this year's Quincy Bay Race Week the best yet. One prize has been announced—a $200 award to the best decorated yacht in the pre-Race Week parade of yachts across Quincy Bay.

Meanwhile, the American record of 436 yachts participating in one race is still the high mark Marblehead Race Week yachtsmen will be shooting at. Ever since the America's Cup year in 1937 when the record was set, Marblehead officials have awaited a new mark. But somehow the now famous "436" number has remained unchallenged.

Quincy Bay Race Week is blamed for spoiling the chances of a new record. With the Quincy affair coming the week previous to Marblehead's annual mid-summer gathering, it is felt that a good many yachtsmen are unable to break away from their businesses two weeks in a row. In this respect many of the smaller boats—which are mostly moored in Boston harbors—prefer the sheltered waters of the home ports, to the open sea lanes off the 'Head.

* * *

The Quincy Yacht Club circular, just received, schedules Quincy's inter-club sponsorship on Sunday, July 27 . . . The Quincy Challenge Races for the Adams Class will be held August 12, 13, 14 . . . Nine twilight races are carded in the months of June and July . . . The Adams Class this year tours to Scituate Yacht Club for races on July 19 and 20.

* * *

Congratulations to the Boston Yacht Club team that last night won the True or False radio Quiz show against a girl's team from Boston University . . . The coast-to-coast network show heard much good publicity on the yachting facilities around Massachusetts Bay waters.

* * *

The yachtsmen emphasized the fact that this is the Boston Yacht Club's 75th anniversary . . . The annual cruise this year is scheduled for July 12th to 19th.

* * *

This is a warning to all Boston inter-club skippers and crews this summer . . . The regatta committee plans a strict policing of rules . . . Six points of reform have been outlined . . . They are in part: right numbers on sails must be used . . . a restricted area will be established to the rear of the starting line, with boats entering that area being disqualified . . . course signals face a little back of the starting line . . . marks of the course will all be designated in letters . . . starting line will be 300 feet long . . . and finally, if any change in course is made, a six-minute postponement will be made.

Larry Gilbert Honored With Due Ceremony

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 6 (AP)—Twenty-four years ago today, Larry Gilbert smacked a game-winning, two-run triple for New Orleans of the Southern Association.

He's been in the circuit ever since, managing the New Orleans club for many years, and now serving as manager and club executive at Nashville.

His teams have won six Southern Association pennants and he's never acquired a nodding acquaintance with second division. Last year his Nashville team won the Southern and Dixie championships, and Gilbert received a trophy as the outstanding minor league manager of the country.

Gilbert will be saluted here tonight in a ceremony marking the start of his twenty-fifth consecutive year in the league.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

New York at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago postponed, rain.
Washington at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis postponed, rain.

National League

Chicago at New York
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

Tomorrow

National League

Chicago at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at New York.

American League

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
New York at Cleveland.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVG.
Hassett	5	1	2	0	1	.400
Moore	76	9	25	1	6	.329
Dahlgren	68	11	18	3	12	.265
Cooney	34	5	13	0	3	.241
Miller	71	11	17	1	8	.239
Rowell	74	5	17	0	2	.230
Berres	35	2	8	0	4	.229
West	56	9	12	4	11	.214
Manno	5	0	1	0	1	.200
Masi	16	1	3	0	1	.188
Sisti	49	4	8	1	4	.163
Majeski	31	4	4	0	2	.129
Bray	11	1	1	0	1	.091
Gremp	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Preibisch	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	3	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AV
Cronin	53	14	22	3	17	.415
Di Maggio	72	19	28	0	3	.389
Newsome	9	1	3	0	0	.333
Williams	34	6	11	1	8	.324
Peacock	25	2	8	0	5	.320
Pytlak	45	6	14	0	6	.311
Tabor	67	8	20	2	9	.299
Doerr	74	13	22	4	24	.297
Foxx	61	18	17	1	12	.278
Spence	37	2	10	0	3	.270
Fox	29	3	7	0	3	.241
Finney	58	7	10	0	5	.172
Hale	4	0	0	0	0	.000
Carey	2	1	0	0	0	.000

Eastern Archery

The Eastern Archery Association will hold its 63d anniversary tournament at the University of Connecticut in Storrs, June 25-28 this year. Beside the regular championship rounds they will be flight, clout, junior boy and girl, team and college girl championships.

N. E. P. G. A. Golf Tournaments

May 12—Amateur-professional tournament at Woodland (Metropolitan style, 36 holes).

May 13—Entries close national open championship.

May 19—Amateur-professional tournament at Marshfield (Metropolitan style, 36 holes).

May 20—Dues must be paid on this date to establish eligibility for P. G. A. championship.

May 26—Sectional qualifying, national open championship, at Worcester (36 holes).

June 2—National-Professional tournament at Manchester, N. H. (Metropolitan style, 36 holes).

June 5-7—National open championship at Fort Worth, Texas.

June 8-9 — $500 amateur-professional tournament at Toy Town (Metropolitan style, 36 holes).

June 16—N. E. P. G. A. championship and sectional qualifying round for P. G. A. championship at Pawtucket, R. I. (36 holes).

June 23—Amateur-professional tournament at Blue Hill (Metropolitan style, 36 holes).

June 30-July 1—$1,000 Massachusetts open championship at Oyster Harbors (72 holes).

July 7-13—P. G. A. championship at Denver, Colo.

July 13-14—Amateur-professional tournament at Poland Spring, Me. (Metropolitan style, 36 holes).

July 21—Amateur-professional tournament at Tedesco (Metropolitan style, 36 holes).

July 28—P. G. A. first district championship at Worcester, 36 holes.

Aug. 4-5—$500 Rhode Island open championship, 72 holes).

Aug. 11—$500 New Hampshire open at Nashua.

Aug. 18—Amateur-professional tournament at Andover (Metropolitan style, 36 holes).

Aug. 25—N. E. P. G. A. amateur-professional championship at Winchester, 36 holes.

Sept. 2—N. E. P. G. A. mixed foursome championship for Harry Ellis Memorial trophy at Vesper.

Sept. 5-7—$1,000 amateur-professional match play tournament at United Shoe.

Sept. 8—Amateur-professional tournament at Weston, 36 holes.

Sept. 12—Left-hander professional tournament (site undecided, 18 holes).

Sept. 15—N. E. P. G. A. four-ball championship at Salem, 36 holes.

Sept. 21—N. E. P. G. A. pro-junior championship at Unicorn, 18 holes.

Sept. 22—N. E. P. G. A. pro-greenkeeper foursome championship for John Shanahan Memorial shield at Brae Burn, 18 holes.

Sept. 26-28—$5,000 Providence open, 72 holes.

Oct. 8. N. E. P. G. A. pro-assistant championship at Trapelo, 18 holes.

Oct. 13—Amateur-professional tournament at Grand View (Metropolitan style, 36 holes).

Oct. 17—N. E. P. G. A. assistants championship at Marlboro, 36 holes.

Oct. 27—Mixed foursome at Furnace Brook (Metropolitan style, 18 holes).

Hoppe Defeats Ponzi

Willie Hoppe, world's three-cushion billiard champion, defeated Andrew Ponzi, 50 to 16 in 43 innings, in New York last evening in the opening game of a three-night 150-point series. Hoppe scored a high run of 4 to 3 for Ponzi.

Local Box Score

Braves

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Brown, 3b	5	1	3	3	0	2	0
T. Moore, cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Padgett, lf	4	0	2	2	3	0	0
Hopp, lf	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Mize, 1b	4	0	1	1	9	0	0
Slaughter, rf	3	2	2	3	3	0	0
Mancuso, c	3	0	1	2	2	0	0
Marion, ss	4	0	1	1	0	4	0
Crespi, 2b	4	1	1	1	3	2	0
White, p	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	33	5	11	13	27	10	0

BOSTON							
Cooney, cf	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Wietelmann, 2b	2	0	0	0	5	2	0
*West	1	1	1	4	0	0	0
Rowell, 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G. Moore, rf	4	0	1	1	3	0	1
Manno, lf	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
Miller, ss	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Dahlgren, 1b	4	0	0	0	9	0	0
Sisti, 2b	2	0	1	1	1	2	0
Berres, c	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
†Preibisch	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Masi, c	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Erickson, p	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
‡Gremp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	1	5	8	27	14	1

*Batted for Wietelmann in eighth. †Batted for Berres in seventh. ‡Batted for Errickson in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Runs batted in, Padgett, Brown, Mancuso, Slaughter 2, West. Two-base hit, Mancuso. Home runs, West, Slaughter. Hits, off Errickson, 11 in 8 innings; off Johnson, 0 in 1 inning. Left on base, St. Louis 5, Boston 5. Sacrifice, Wietelmann. Base on balls, by White 3; by Errickson 2. Struck out, by White 2; by Errickson 2; by Johnson. Double plays, Sisti, Wietelmann and Dahlgren; Marion, Crespi and Mize; Crespi and Mize. Passed ball, Berres. Losing pitcher, Errickson. Umpires, Reardon, Conlan and Goetz. Time, 2h. 8m. Attendance 1,410.

New Course Record

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 6 (AP)—Dorothy Kirby set a competitive record for the difficult Memphis Country Club course yesterday by firing a three-under-par 74 to take medal honors in the qualifying round of the southern women's golf tournament. The Atlanta Miss finished a stroke in front of Mrs. Estelle Pawson Page, tournament favorite and 1937 national champion from Chapel Hill, N. C.

West's Fourth Homer Is Wasted

Dick Errickson, who was Casey Stengel's most effective operator in the Grapefruit League, has now dropped four in a row . . . However, he would have had to shut out the Cardinals yesterday to win No. 1 . . . The lone Boston run was Max West's fourth homer, in the eighth, as a pinch hitter . . . It was well tagged, as they say in the dugout . . . In an effort to uncover more punch, Stengel substituted the right-handed-hitting Wietelmann at second base for southpaw 'Bama Rowell, and Manno in left field for West . . . (Note: the experiment was a failure) . . . The Braves clicked off their 25th double play yesterday . . . The Cardinals got numbers 23 and 24.

* * *

The Cardinals have so many winning pitchers, Manager Billy Southworth will have to draw straws when it comes time to get within the 25 player limit . . . The latest sensation is Ernie White, a southpaw rookie from Columbus, who yesterday held the Braves to five scattered hits . . . Stengel would like to have Johnny Hopp, the outfielder-first baseman who is riding the Cardinal bench . . . But Southworth likes the boy . . . The Cards look like the next N. L. champions . . . Gene Moore made his first error of the season yesterday, when Brown's single went through his legs for three bases.

* * *

Debs Garms, the Pirate who paced his circut in batting a year ago, is now under .300 . . . That Dodger postponement yesterday was their first of the season . . . Bob Feller will make a guest appearance on Eddie Cantor's air show . . . Fred Fitzsimmons calls the '41 Dodgers better than the 33 Giants, who won the pennant and World Series . . . Bill Klem watched the Braves-Cardinals series from the Hub press box . . . He divides his time between watching the game and reading a newspaper . . . With No. 5 already in his locker, Bob Feller is rolling toward the 30-victory level . . . If Boston's outfield situation fails to improve, Stengel may give Buddy Hassett another fling with sun glasses.

* * *

Rained out of yesterday's date in St. Louis, the Red Sox dropped into the second division of the A. L. . . . The Tigers, after beating the Yankees again, tied for third place . . . Hank Greenberg will go to Fort Custer at Battle Creek, Mich., but may be shifted to Camp Livingston, La. . . . One of the big surprises of the spring has been the clouting of Nick Etten, Phillie first baseman, who was second in the N. L. this morning . . . Right behind him was Billy Jurges, who isn't supposed to know what a bat is for.

E. R.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Ski Change In Eastern Canada

MONTREAL (CP)—The Canadian Amateur Ski Association decided at its annual meeting recently that FIS skiers—instructors who had previously been allowed to compete with amateurs in ski events—be denied future participation in a Canadian ski championship event or any provincial championship tourney in eastern Canada.

The ruling, resulting from the domination of championship events in recent years by FIS entries, does not apply to western Canada, and does not include the Quebec Kandahar, nor does it eliminate the possibility of "open" events for both amateurs and instructors.

The meeting was attended by representatives of seven ski zones across Canada, and by Charlie Dole of the United States National Ski Patrol.

Tamulis Traded

NEW YORK (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers traded Lee Grissom, their erratic southpaw, to the Philadelphia Nationals for Vito Tamulis, another portsider. No cash was involved.

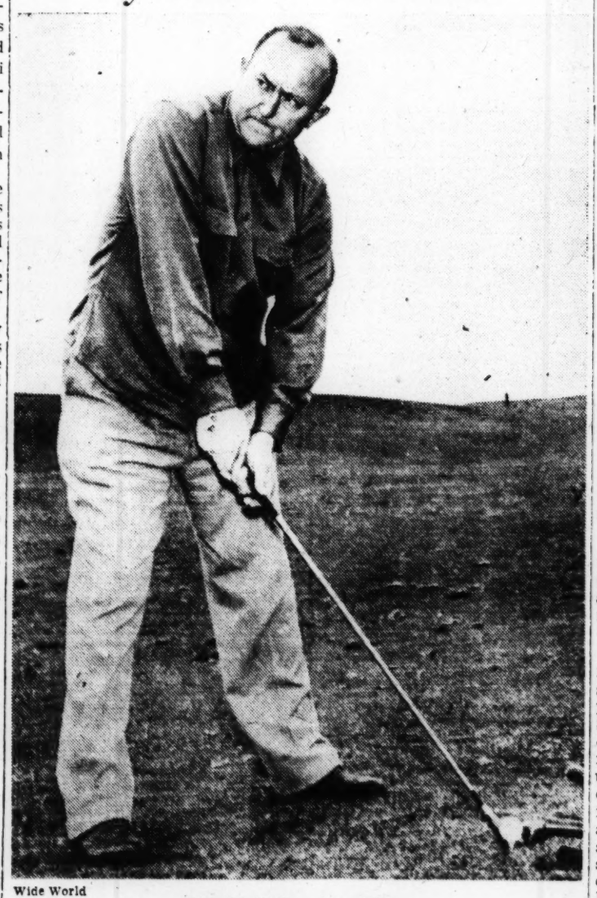
Tamulis, a former Dodger, went to the Phillies during the winter in the deal that brought Kirby Higbe to Brooklyn. He was defeated in his only start this year.

Grissom, who has seen service in both majors, came to the Dodgers from their Montreal farm which had bought him from the Yankees in 1939. He started one game for the Dodgers but didn't finish.

Hal White Optioned

DETROIT (AP)—The Detroit Tigers announced that Pitcher Hal White, rookie righthander, was optioned to Buffalo under a 24-hour recall provision, and outfielder Pat Mullin was taken back from the Bisons in return. Mullin was with the Tigers this spring.

Ty Cobb in New Role



Wide World

Baseball Stars to Play

Ty Cobb shown practicing on the links near his San Francisco home for his forthcoming match with Babe Ruth, to be played in late May for the British Relief Fund.

Spectacular Showings of Early Season Not Taken Too Seriously in Baseball

Cardinals, Indians Add To Undefeated Streaks

By the Associated Press

The flowers that bloom in the spring are as common in baseball as dandelions in your front lawn—and they usually wither faster. That's why few people get excited at spectacular showings in the early season. But a sneaking suspicion is getting around that the St. Louis Cardinals and Cleveland Indians, the two hottest numbers in the big leagues, are riding in their right grooves at the head of the pack.

The Indians won their 11th consecutive game yesterday, 2-1, from the Washington Senators with Rapid Robert Feller pitching three-hit ball, striking out a dozen batters and walking seven.

Rookie Wins

The Cardinals notched their 10th in a row at Boston with a 5-1 shellacking of the Braves behind the five-hit hurling of Ernie White, the 24-year-old southpaw from Pacolet Mills, S. C., who led the American Association last year in both percentage of victories and earned runs.

These streaks can't go on forever, of course, and it even may be doubtful that either will remain in first place uninterruptedly, but in the short span since the season opened they have shown that they are going to be mighty tough to bridle.

Feller's victory yesterday was his fifth since losing to the Chicago White Sox on opening day. Facing an array of seven left-handed batters, Feller proceeded as calmly as if he were shooting marbles. The only run scored against him came on an error by Ken Keltner after Doc Cramer doubled in the third.

Lefty Ken Chase pitched stoutly for the Senators, holding Cleveland to seven hits and scoreless until the seventh, when Lou Boudreau led off with a homer. The Indians, experts at extracting close victories, loaded the bases in the ninth on a walk, an error, a sacrifice and an intentional pass, then rang the gong on Rollie Hemsley's single.

The Cardinals coasted to their triumph as White held the Braves scoreless until Maxie West delivered a pinch-homer in the eighth while his teammates banged two Boston pitchers for 11 safeties, including a two-run homer by Enos (Country) Slaughter.

White was the eighth different starting hurler used by Manager Billy Southworth during the Redbirds' winning streak, which shows the depth of St. Louis' pitching strength.

Yankees Beaten

The New York Yankees lost their fourth game out of seven western engagements by a 7-3 tune at Detroit. Two veterans, Tommy Bridges and Lefty Gomez, took the mound opposite each other and Bridges walked off last—with a six-hitter to his credit. The Tigers also made just six hits, but they scored five runs off Gomez in the third, when they bunched three of their safeties. Pinky Higgins doubled with the bases loaded to spark this uprising.

Lester McCrabb, a "control" pitcher who had an unimpressive record of 10 wins and 11 losses last season at Toronto in the International League, scored his second success in three decisions for the Athletics by scattering 12 Chicago hits over 11 innings and batting in the winning run for a 5-4 verdict and dropped the White Sox into a tie with Detroit for third in the American League.

Rain washed out all the other scheduled games.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	16	4	.800
New York	12	9	.571
Chicago	10	8	.556
Detroit	10	8	.556
Boston	9	8	.529
Philadelphia	6	12	.333
Washington	6	13	.316
St. Louis	4	11	.267

Results May 5

Philadelphia 5, Chicago 4 (11 inns.)
Cleveland 2, Washington 1.
Detroit 7, New York 3.
Boston at St. Louis, postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Louis	15	3	.833
Brooklyn	15	6	.714
New York	9	8	.529
Cincinnati	8	10	.444
Boston	7	11	.389
Pittsburgh	6	10	.375
Chicago	5	10	.333
Philadelphia	6	13	.316

Results May 5

St. Louis 5, Boston 1.
Other games postponed.

Brooklyn Takes Billy Herman In Trade With Cubs

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs announced early today they had traded second baseman Billy Herman to the Brooklyn Dodgers for outfielder Charley Gilbert and an undisclosed sum of cash.

The Cubs also announced they had purchased infielder Johnny Hudson from the Montreal Royals of the International League for $25,000.

Gilbert started the season with the Dodgers, but was sent to Montreal, a Dodger farm, two weeks ago.

Announcement of the deal was made by James Gallagher, general manager of the Cubs.

Herman has been one of the stars of the Cubs for the past 10 years, coming up in 1931 from Louisville of the American Association. He broke into baseball in 1928 with Vicksburg. Last year he hit .292 in 135 games. His best year was 1935 when he hit .341. He holds the National League record for most putouts by a second baseman in a season—466 which he made in 1933.

Hudson, whom the Cubs purchased in a cash transaction with Montreal, was with Brooklyn for the past four seasons, and was sent to Montreal during the spring training season this year. His best year with the Dodgers was 1938 when he hit .261 in 135 games. Last year he hit .217 in 85 games.

Gilbert played in 57 games with the Dodgers last season and batted .246. The Dodgers purchased him from Nashville of the Southern Association, where he hit .317 in 1939.

Rizzuto vs. Reese Dispute

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—The two smallest shortstops in baseball are causing the biggest argument these days—a dispute over the respective abilities of Phil Rizzuto of the New York Yankees and Harold (Peewee) Reese of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

It's a no-decision affair, like the long squabble over the second-basing of Bobby Doerr of the Boston Red Sox and Joe Gordon of the Yankees, but it gives the fans fun on rainy days.

Because of some other smooth shortstops like Lou Boudreau of the Indians, Luke Appling of the White Sox and Bill Jurges of the Giants, there might not even be a debate if Rizzuto and Reese weren't both little.

Does Imitations

Rizzuto is a Brooklyn boy who worked his way up through the Yankee farm system by way of Kansas City. He is 22 years old, 5 feet, 6 inches tall and weighs 160 pounds. He is stocky, with black, wavy hair and a big grin. He does imitations to relieve the long Pullman car rides and plays jokes in the clubhouse.

Reese is a native Kentuckian and became a star at Louisville before being purchased for a reported $75,000 by the Dodgers prior to the 1940 season. He is 5 feet, 10 inches tall and weighs 160 pounds. In contrast to Rizzuto he is thin, with a long, sober face and firm-set mouth. His manager wanted him to be a "holler-guy" but Reese didn't come from that kind of a pattern.

Each has won a big following who wouldn't budge a point in any debate over their merits and the figures haven't been much help to now.

Contrasting Ability

Rizzuto has looked brighter in the field and Reese has been a little stronger at the plate.

The Yankee rookie, who was acclaimed the best player in the minor leagues last year, has sparked his club to the top of the American League in double plays with 24. In 20 games up till today he had made only six errors. His batting mark of .272 was better than any other Yankee infielder except Gordon.

Reese has made a dozen errors in 20 games and the Dodgers have completed only 16 double killings. On the other hand he has batted .284. Peewee has proved particularly pesky about coasting along for several innings and then supplying a vital hit in a late-inning rally. He is a "money player" who works hardest when it's needed most.

This is too early in the careers of each to place one on a pedestal above the other, but it may be that when a choice can be made the deciding factor will be durability.

Budge in Laundry

NEW YORK (AP)—Don Budge, who has taken many an opponent to the cleaners in the course of his career as amateur and professional tennis champion, has gone into the laundry business.

Budge has bought out Frank Shields' interest in a laundry here which Shields operated with Sidney B. Wood, and has taken up his duties as a full partner in the Budge-Wood Service, Inc.

Don indicated he would go into partial retirement as a tennis player, although he intends to play in the professional championships May 21-June 1 at Chicago and the round-robin pro tournament June 6, 7 and 8 at Forest Hills. After that he may play occasional matches.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 5

International League
All games postponed, rain.

American Association
Kansas City 9, Louisville 6. (Only game).

Pacific Coast League
No games scheduled.

Texas League
All games postponed, rain.

Southern Association
No games scheduled.

Eastern League
Williamsport 4, Elmira 0. (Only game).

College Tennis

Results May 5

North Carolina 5, Yale 3.
Ohio State 9, Illinois 0.
Richmond 6, William and Mary 3.
Washington and Lee 8, Wake Forest 1.

College Track

Result May 5

Virginia 66⅓, Maryland 59 2-3.
Catholic U. 81½, Wake Forest 45½.

College Polo

Result May 5

Iowa State 16, Illinois 4.

Busy Buccaneer —*By Pap'*

Vince
DiMAGGIO
– THE LEAST PUBLICIZED MEMBER OF THE FAMOUS CLAN IS DEVELOPING INTO A REAL STAR FOR THE PITTSBURGH PIRATES UNDER FRANK FRISCH
HE ISN'T FAR BEHIND JOE and DOMINIC WHEN IT COMES TO FIELDING and THROWING
HA! HA! YOU MISSED ME AGAIN !!
VINCE ISN'T PROUD OF ONE MARK HE SET WHILE WITH THE BOSTON BEES – 134 STRIKE-OUTS IN ONE SEASON
PAP'

AP Features

Vince Di Maggio, the Pittsburgh outfielder, has developed into a mighty useful ball player, but his reputation suffers because the fans insist on comparing him with his brothers—Joe of the Yankees, and Dominic of the Red Sox.

Vince is the oldest of the Di Maggio brothers, yet he has only begun to find his real stride since he came to the Pirates and began working under Frankie Frisch. He started his big league career with the Boston Bees and succeeded in proving only that he had a weakness for striking out. In 1938, he established some sort of a record when he "fanned" 134 times and wound up with the Kansas City Blues.

His fine work with Kansas City prompted Bill McKechnie to buy him for the Cincinnati Reds for a reported sum of $40,000. But Vince didn't catch on with the Reds, and when Frankie Frisch offered Cincinnati Johnny Rizzo, a freshman sensation who had worn out his welcome in Pittsburgh, Bill McKechnie quickly made the trade.

Frisch liked Di Maggio's style in the outfield. Vince is an excellent fly chaser with a great throwing arm, not very far behind brothers Joe and Dominic on the defense. He had certain flaws in his style at the plate that made him an easy strike-out victim. But Frisch felt that these could be cured. Under Frisch's tutelage Vince improved greatly at the plate and batted .289, some 60 points higher than he hit for Boston in 1938. Frisch is satisfied that it won't be long before Vince will be challenging his brothers for top batting honors of the family.

Now that Vince is clicking for the Pirates, there can be no denying that the Di Maggios are the first family of baseball. Joe has established himself as one of the great players in the game. Dominic is rapidly winning favor with the Red Sox. They're mere youngsters as baseball players go and each should have a long and useful career ahead.

Many Remarkable Track And Field Performances

Despite the fact that the season has hardly begun, Ameria's track and field athletes already have turned in a remarkable set of performances in 1941. This was revealed yesterday in the compilation of the 10 best performances in 15 events, printed in the May issue of The Amateur Athlete, official monthly publication of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The Far West has captured almost half of the first places on the list with seven top rankings and a one-quarter share of another. The Midwest has three, the South and Southwest together two and three-quarters, and the East two. Standards of admission to the Amateur Athlete's First Ten Club already are extremely high.

Far West Leaders

The Far Western leaders are Harold Davis of Salinas Junior College, 9.5 in the 100 (a four-way tie) and 20.8 in the 220; Grover Klemmer of California, 47 flat in the 440; Clarence Barnes of California and Phil Leibowitz of Idaho, 1:52.3 in the 880; Johnny Reese of California, 23.8 in the low hurdles; Bob Peoples of Southern California, 229ft. 4in. in the javelin throw; Cornelius Warmerdam of the Olympic Club, 15ft. 2⅝in. for a world pole vault record, and Les Steers of Oregon, 6ft. 10 25-32in. for a world high jump record.

The Midwest presents Bob Ginn of Nebraska, 4:10.1 in the mile, Fred Wilt of Indiana, 9:17.6 in the two miles, and Archie Harris of Indiana, 171ft. 6¾in. in the discus throw.

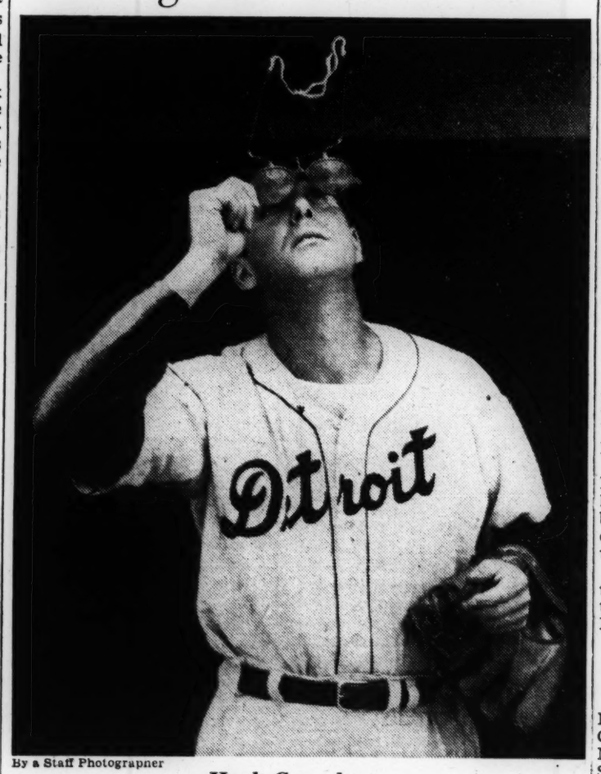
100-Yard Trio

The South and Southwest has a trio of 100-yard men who are deadlocked with Davis for top honors at 9.5s. They are Carleton Terry of Texas, Billy Brown of Louisiana State and Leo Tarrant of Alabama State. Brown also is No. 1 in the broad jump at 25ft. 7in. Pete Owens of Howard Payne College of Texas has equaled the American record in the high hurdles with 13.9.

The Eastern leaders are Al Blozis of Georgetown with 53ft. 5⅛in. in the shotput and Vincent Carpenter of Yale with 168ft. 11in. in the hammer throw.

This compilation of the 10 best performances is a monthly feature of The Amateur Athlete. Most of the crack athletes listed will compete in the National A. A. U. championships at Franklin Field in Philadelphia on June 28 and 29.

Taking Last Turn in Field



By a Staff Photographer

Hank Greenberg

The big Detroit outfielder played his last game in the major league baseball campaign for a year today. Tomorrow he enters the selective service, where his salary reduces from a probable $30,000 a year stipend to $21 per month.

Texas Athletes Aiming at World Marks This Week

AUSTIN, Texas, May 6 (AP)—A couple of cyclones on spikes are going to give the world's sprint records trouble Friday and Saturday in the annual Southwest Conference track meet.

Little Carlton Terry of Texas who gets better every time he runs—and he already has hit 9.2s. in the 100-yard dash, and Joe Blagg of Rice are the boys due to shave close to world marks if the weather is favorable.

Equalled 9.4s.

Terry made the 9.2 with the wind to his back and he had already equalled the record of 9.4s.

Blagg has hit 20.4s. in the 220-yard dash, which is but one-tenth of a second over Jesse Owens' world mark of 20.3s. set in 1935.

Big Jack Hughes of Texas who whips a discus around like a baseball, will be aiming at the record of 174 feet 2½ inches. Hughes has reached 165ft. 9½in. this season.

High Jumpers

The Texas spring relay team has already turned in a time of 41 flat and expects to be bordering on the record of 40.5, and two high jumpers are soaring toward the national mark. They are Dub Walters of Baylor and Pete Watkins of Texas A. and M., the former having made a leap of 6ft. 7⅞in. and the latter less than an inch behind.

Mac Umstattd of Texas, just now finding himself after a bad start, is whipping off the half-mile in 1:53. They all say he can do better than that if pushed.

Bicycle Tryout

MILFORD, Del. (AP)—A little matter of 1,700 miles is no barrier to the baseball ambitions of Eddie Van Halop, 19-year-old Bismarck, N. D. outfielder.

He told officials of the Milford Eastern Shore League club when he arrived—after a six weeks bicycle journey—that he had decided the loop might provide his toehold in organized ball.

Officials promised Van Halop a tryout. If he fails, he won't have to pedal home—they'll donate a Pullman ticket.

Red Sox Pitcher

CARLISLE, Pa., May 6 (AP)—Bernie Keating, brilliant Dickinson College pitcher from Woodbridge, N. J., will join the Boston Red Sox immediately after graduation June 9.

The big right-hander boasts a college record of 19 triumphs and seven setbacks. He is unbeaten in four games this season.

Tiger Star Leaves For Army Spell

DETROIT, May 6 (AP)—Hammerin' Hank Greenberg, the big Detroit outfielder, swings his major league war club for the Detroit Tigers the last time today—for at least a year.

And tomorrow the tall Bronx boy, whose hard-earned career won the hearts of Detroit baseball fans, will exchange a $30,000 or so annual salary for a $21-a-month stipend that selective service recruits receive. His bat will be replaced by a rifle.

No special ceremony was planned today as Hank prepared to step to the plate, but a larger-than-usual weekday crowd was expected to watch the Tigers against the New York Yankees.

Said Goodbyes

Greenberg's team mates said their goodbyes at a country club party last night. They presented him with a gold watch on which their names were inscribed. The "going away" party was attended by the Yankees.

Big Hank, ranked as Detroit's most glamorous performer since Ty Cobb, experienced a lackluster start 11 years ago in the minors and gained his place in the big time by sheer perseverance.

Lifetime .326

In 1933 he caught on with the Tigers and during the intervening years has compiled a .326 lifetime major league batting average, a total of 183 runs batted in during 1937 and a collection of 58 home runs in 1938—two short of Babe Ruth's all-time mark.

Throughout those early years Greenberg played first base and appeared to have a permanent lease on the position as long as he remained with Detroit. But last season, to accommodate Rudy York, he was shifted to the outfield—at first against his will.

He plugged away with such diligence that he was voted the league's "Most Valuable" player last season, an honor which he previously won as a first baseman in 1935.

Tomorrow a 24-year-old rookie up from Beaumont in the Texas League, Robert (Ned) Harris, will be assigned to Hank's left field spot.

Vogel Brothers Capture The Five-Man Bunting

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 6 (AP)—The 41st renewal of the American Bowling Congress will end today after 55 days of pin tumbling.

The Vogel Brothers of Forest Park, Ill., a Chicago suburb, won the bunting in the five-man event when their 3,065 total, scored on March 30, stood up. The Vogels will pull down $1,500; a sponsor's trophy valued at $500 and five diamond studded medals.

A total of $31,651 will go to 850 booster teams while $62,553 will be split up in 933 regular prizes.

The Vogel's total is 18 pins higher than the score which won the team title for the Monarchs of Chicago last year.

Chicago predominated in the final high ten standings with three other Windy City lineups bagging second, third and fourth places. Rheingolds, finishing second with a 3,054 total worth $1,200; Joe Gills, third with 3,034, goor for $1,000 and the Chapin and Gore fourth with 3,033.

One pin meant $125 to the C&G lineup.

Hermann, St. Louis, national match champions, finished tenth with 3,019 and had high game of 1,131. The score is worth $590 and an additional $75 for their high game.

Jack Mahar, Jr., 17-year-old high school student from Belding, Mich., hit the 25th total of 700 or better to create the only excitement on Monday's card. Mahar, receiving his first ABC test, scored 701 in the singles, 628 in the doubles, and 601 in the team event to count 1,930 for the all-event—14 pins shy of the high ten all-event board.

None of the team leaders was even threatened on the final card last night, a 2,775 by the Local Loans of St. Paul pacing the final 120 teams.

The curtain will be rung down on the final doubles and singles program today while the local sweepstakes for men and women will close the pin toppling parade tonight.

Big prize winners in five-man event:

Vogel Brothers, Forest Park, Ill.	3,085	$1,500
Rheingolds, Chicago	3,054	1,200
Joseph L. Gills, Chicago	3,034	1,000
Chapin and Gore, Chicago	3,033	875
Eastsiders, Los Angeles	3,029	800
Budweisers, Kansas City, Mo.	3,027	725
St. Paul House, Shakopee, Minn.	3,027	725
Dean Rubber, Kansas City, Mo.	3,022	640
Koenigs, Chicago	3,022	640
Hermann Undtkrs., St. Louis	3,019	590
Individual championship medals and trophy to sponsor.		

Vogel Brothers' winning total:

John Erben	193	236	224	653
Jim Frane	182	191	223	596
George Vogel	190	234	220	644
Stan Kosobucki	207	293	195	603
Jim Veverka	161	194	214	569
	931	1,058	1076	3,065

Motorboat Shorts

The two competitive outboard speed records made at Lakeland, Fla., on March 16 by Thom Cooper of Kansas City, Mo., and Worth Boggeman, Fort Worth, Texas, have been approved by Charles F. Chapman, chairman of the National Outboard Racing Commission. Cooper raised the Class A five-mile standard to 46.560 m. p. h., and Boggeman jumped the Class B mark to 52.724 m. p. h.

* * *

The Puget Sound Power Boat Association is planning to stage the International Cruiser Race again this summer through the waters of British Columbia. The start will be made from Port Madison, Wash., with the finish at Nanaimo, B. C.

* * *

Charters for two new local squadrons at Annapolis, Md., and Geneva, N. Y., have been issued by the governing board of the United States Power Squadrons. This brings the number of U. S. P. S. units to 71.

* * *

The 1941 edition of the Michigan Sportsman's Guide, published by the Natural Waterways Survey, lists 976 boat liveries where recreational craft may be rented or serviced on Michigan's rivers and lakes.

Coast Girls' Tennis

The national girls' hard court tennis championships will take place at San Francisco, Calif., from May 12-20, with the California Tennis Club conducting this important competition. Shirley Catton won the singles crown last year against Daphne Bucknell, 6—3, 6—2, but, paired with Marceen Kindred, she lost in the doubles to Helen Gurley and Dorothy Head, 0—6, 6—4, 6—4.

United States women's golf team retained Curtis Cup as result of tie with Great Britain.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

The Perfect Ball Player

In Terry Bluford Moore, the Cardinals own the outstanding center fielder in the National League. If any fellow deserves the rating of a perfect ball player, it is the fleet fly chaser from Memphis, Tenn. He has everything a manager expects in a key man—natural ability, hustle and temperament. A great defensive player from the start, Moore has developed into a dangerous hitter during the last couple of years. From .295 in 1939 he went up to .304 last season, and at the present time is among the first 10 regulars in his circuit. What was the answer,

"Well, I don't know, unless I'm a little heavier and maybe a little smarter," answered the Cardinal speedster. "I think I'm hitting the ball harder. A few extra pounds have helped. But I don't want to put on any more. I'd like to stay right around 180."

Watch Pitchers

Perhaps Moore has been watching Johnny Mize.

"Not a bad idea," laughed Terry. "You couldn't do any better than follow him. Just the same, a fellow can make himself a better hitter by giving it some thought. I know it's worked for me. I pay more attention to the pitchers and what they throw. After a while you learn to keep your eyes on the ball longer."

Moore once labored under the impression he couldn't hit in the spring. But judging by the averages, he has turned over a new leaf.

"Sure, I'm hitting just as good this spring as I did last fall," said the Cardinal star. "There's no reason why a fellow shouldn't get as many base knocks in April as he does in September. In fact, he should get more in the early weeks, before the pitchers get hot. A lot of those experienced hurlers won't bear down when the weather is cold. They just try to get it over with something on it—not too much. They won't take chances with their arms."

Plays Hitters

Why was it that Moore was often standing in the right spot for an enemy line drive?

"You have to know the hitters and your pitchers," Terry answered. "You know how your pitcher will pitch to certain batters and you know where a fly ball is most apt to go. You learn their power spots and their weaknesses.

"For example," Moore went on, "if the pitcher is ahead of the batter and has him in a hole, you know he'll pitch to his weakness. If the count is two balls and no strikes, you know the pitcher will have to go right in there with a fat pitch, which probably will be to the batter's strength. Then, of course, you move around accordingly. If you play the hitters the way you should, you'll sometimes change position with each pitch. If the pitcher's control is off and he doesn't throw to the right spot, you have to get on your horse and start running."

By a Staff Photographer

Terry Moore

Jump On Ball

In the seven years Moore has been chasing down fly balls in the National League, few have ever been hit over his head. Like Tris Speaker, Terry moves back after a fly instinctively. He gets a great jump on the ball, turns his back on the plate as he starts after it, and usually is waiting for it to come down. Getting a quick jump on balls is not easy. Johnny Cooney does it. So do Dom and Joe Di Maggio, and a few others. But it takes good eyes to follow the white pellet as it comes off the bat—good eyes and experience, plus instinct. Moore has them all.

More than a little of the credit for the early Cardinal spurt belongs with Moore, who often is on base when big Johnny Mize, or Padgett, or Slaughter hit one against the fence. Terry always was a good man to hit in the second slot in the order, because of his bunting. He is one of the best. But now that he is hitting in the high .300's, his ability to tap a ball and beat it out is taking a back seat.

Right down the batting order, with a couple of exceptions, the Red Birds can fly. Jimmy Brown, Moore, "Country" Slaughter and Frank Crespi are very fast. Walker Cooper, the catcher and Martin Marion get around fairly well for their size. Only Mize and Padgett can clog the base paths, and even big John does all right once he gets rolling.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Bob Feller, Indians—Held Senators to three hits and struck out 12.

Pinky Higgins, Tigers—Double with bases loaded scored three runs against Yankees.

Ernie White, Cardinals—Rationed Braves on five hits.

Lester McCrabb, Athletics—Scattered dozen hits over 11 innings and singled in winning run against White Sox.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting — Travis, Washington, .492; Heath, Cleveland, .436.
Runs—J. Di Maggio, New York, 23; D. Di Maggio, Boston, 19.
Runs batted in—Keller and Gordon, New York, 25.
Hits—Travis, Washington, 30; Di Maggio, Boston, 28.
Doubles—Travis, Washington, and Keltner, Cleveland, 8.
Triples—Walker, Cleveland, 4; six tied with three.
Home runs—York, Detroit, and Gordon, New York, 6.
Stolen bases—Di Maggio, Boston, 5; Laabs, St. Louis, and Fox, Boston, 3.
Pitching — Bonham, New York, and Harder, Cleveland, 3-0.

National League

Batting — Slaughter, St. Louis, .400; Etten, Philadelphia, .377.
Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 19; Lavagetto, Brooklyn, 18.
Runs batted in—Camilli, Brooklyn, and Nicholson, Chicago, 19.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, and Lavagetto, Brooklyn, 30.
Doubles—Danning, New York, and Lavagetto, Brooklyn, 7.
Triples—Moore, Boston, 4; Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 3.
Home runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, 7; Nicholson, Chicago, 6.
Stolen bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 5; Werber, Cincinnati, 3.
Pitching—Casey, Brooklyn, 4-0; Warneke and Cooper, St. Louis, 3-0.

Alternate Scores Ace

Bob Boden, sophomore alternate on Indiana University's varsity golf team, became the first I. U. linksman to score an ace. Boden's hole-in-one was scored on the 135-yard No. 3 hole at Lake Wawasee, Ind. Boden lives in Louisville, Ky.

College Baseball

Results May 5

Clarkson Tech 8, Syracuse 6.
Virginia P. I. 9, Maryland 8.
Maine 10, Colby 1.
Bowdoin 8, Bates 3.
Williams 7, Union 2.
Richmond 6, George Washington 4.
Delaware 9, Johns Hopkins 4.
Missouri 5, Kansas 0.

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Paul Bunyan in Operetta—Pops Season Opening Tonight

Work by Auden and Britten Makes Its Debut in New York

By John Beaufort

New York

The first performances of a "choral operetta" by W. H. Auden and Benjamin Britten are being given this week at Columbia's Brander Mathews Hall, on West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. "Paul Bunyan" is the title, the hero, the theme, and the concept of this first joint operatic effort of Mr. Auden, the poet, and Mr. Britten, the composer. The hero is as big and sprawling as the subject—America.

America is what you make it, say Messrs. Auden and Britten. America is a dream coming true. America is its people and their ways. America is its own first principles, its giant growth, its upheavals, and a lot of other things. This is a large mouthful for two artists from England to be saying but they say it well, with vigor, point, raciness of style, and an unusually well-tuned ear for the voice, sound, accent, and most of all, for the spirit of America.

It is disappointing therefore to have to report that the occasion for traveling afield from Times Square was also the occasion for some disappointment. In its present condition, "Paul Bunyan" is loose, unformed, and unfinished. But the material—set in a forest primeval which becomes Paul's logging camp—is excitingly devised and full of meat for thought.

The imagination is broad and at the same time sharp. Departing from Brander Matthews Hall, the spectator could only assume that the author and composer of "Paul Bunyan" have a much keener feeling for America than have the company which the Columbia Theater Associates assembled to interpret the operetta.

Nothing but a previous reading of the libretto could possibly have explained the satirical Prologue on which the remainder of the story about Paul and his loggers rests. As sung by a chorus from the New York Schola Cantorum, the words are almost completely unintelligible—a serious defect which persists throughout the performance. Admirable as are certain choral effects achieved under Hugh Ross' direction, the singers seem to have taken the words "choral operetta" so literally that they are performing "Paul Bunyan" in virtually oratorio style, with gestures.

These observations are not intended as carping criticism. Naturally, one makes allowances for amateurs' shortcomings. But the faults of "Paul Bunyan" are not entirely of this order. They are faults which arise when a work of poetic imagination is tackled with a prosy unimaginativeness of treatment. Though Paul Bunyan never appears and is only heard, one can almost visualize him offstage, tied and staked to the ground like Gulliver in Lilliput. And so the whole production is bound. In keeping with this concept is the stage behavior of the singers, who are giving imitations of a stilted and old-fashioned operatic style of acting. One expects something fresher from young people in a university production.

What "Paul Bunyan" needs most is more of the informality of the ballad interludes—well sung by Mordecai Bauman—coupled with a genuine inventiveness of staging. Mr. Britten might find in American vaudeville and circus music currents similar to the ballad strain of these interludes. And that would be fun. Since the operetta is almost without movement, movement should have been devised in the direction. The dispirited arrivals and departures of the chorus do not constitute movement but merely hesitation.

There are a few faults from which the direction and interpretation can be excused. As it stands now, "Paul Bunyan" has scarcely any plot action and almost no characterization. It needs more conflict and possibly less music. Some of the score might easily be adapted for expressive dance movement. Certain of the lyrics might better be spoken than sung.

With corrections and the strengthening of structural weaknesses—the curtains are almost without climax—"Paul Bunyan" appears to have brilliant potentialities as a theater entertainment. At its best, the score is admirable, written with extensive skill, but simply and with a kind, humorous forthrightness. The orchestration speaks the thoughts of the play, suiting admirably the wit and beauty of the Auden libretto.

Lack of sufficient rehearsal may account for much of the stiffness and strain of the present performance, but one feels that if only the singers would realize how much of the work has been done for them and not try to sing so hard, they could relax more easily into the fun. At present, the Columbia Theater Associates must be commended more for their initiative than for their accomplishment.

'Paul Bunyan'

"Paul Bunyan," a choral operetta with words by W. H. Auden and music by Benjamin Britten. Directed by Milton Smith. Musical director, Hugh Ross. Settings by John W. Love. Presented by the Columbia Theater Associates with the co-operation of the Columbia University Department of Music and the New York Schola Cantorum at the Brander Matthews Hall for the week of May 4. The cast includes Mordecai Bauman, Milton Warchoff, Walter Graf, Leonard Stocker, Clifford Jackson, Eugene Bonham, Ernest Holcombe, Lewis Pierce, Ben Carpens, Henry Bauman, Bliss Woodward, William Hess, Pauline Kleinhesselink, Harriet Greene, Augusta Dorn, Charles Cammock and Helen Marshall.

Charlie Chaplin in 'The Immigrant'

In the festival to start Thursday at the Fine Arts. Edna Purviance is at the right.

Chain of 'Staticless' Stations Organized by Shepard Group

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Substantiating rumors which have been running through radio circles for months, John Shepard, III, head of the Yankee-Colonial Networks and of FM Broadcasters Inc., will head the first network composed of frequency modulated or "staticless" stations, the newly-formed American Network, Inc.

Early a strong booster of Maj Edwin H. Armstrong's system of frequency modulation, Mr. Shepard already operates two FM stations, one in Paxton, Mass., near Worcester, and another on Mt. Washington in New Hampshire. It also is understood that he has asked for licenses for a Boston station and for a station serving New York City. Thus Mr. Shepard with his two stations in operation and two asked for, virtually functions as a regional FM network in New England, alongside his two medium-wave networks.

Mr. Shepard's interest in frequency modulation began when Major Armstrong made known the possibilities of his method of radio transmission at a special hearing in Washington several years ago. Mr Shepard found his opinions concerning the future of FM were supported by Paul A. DeMars, his chief engineer.

Convinced of Merits

At a time when there were plenty of scoffers about the merits of FM, Mr. Shepard went ahead and authorized the building of a pioneer transmitter at Paxton. It was situated on an elevation near Worcester deemed sufficiently high for the line-of-sight waves to serve virtually a 50-mile radius, including Boston.

A road had to be constructed to the top of the mountain and a source of water found preliminary to the building of the Paxton transmitter. These obstacles were overcome as well as ice and wind storms that delayed the building of or blew down portions of the antenna that were being tested. When the Federal Communications Commission authorized the transmission of FM programs the Paxton station became one of the first such authorized stations.

A radio station on Mt. Washington that had begun service as a relayer of weather reports to Boston later was converted to FM and has become the first commercial FM station in New England.

Elimination of Static

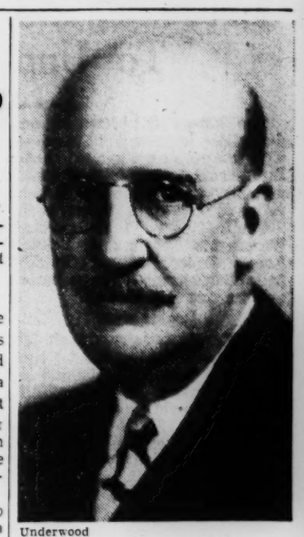
The tests carried on by Mr Shepard, his engineers and other near-by pioneer transmitters, convinced others of the possibilities of the standard radiocasting industry. Shortly there began to be an influx of license applications by standard operators to Washington. Mr. Shepard was a leading light in the organization of this newer group into the FM Broadcasters, Inc., which worked out standards for the industry. The FM Broadcasters will, by and large, form the nucleus of the new nation-wide American Network.

Among the advantages which Mr. Shepard claims for his FM network will be elimination of interference between stations, good fidelity for programs, and cessation of trouble with thunderstorms, or man-made static. It is upon the absence of this great nuisance of radio—static, natural and man-made—from FM that Mr. Shepard is counting heavily in his pioneer effort.

A pioneer in the present art of radiocasting, Mr. Shepard organized the Yankee-Colonial Networks with 20 stations serving all the major communities in New England. He began radiocasting in 1922 from the original studios in the Shepard Stores, founded by his grandfather, John Shepard, Sr., at the close of the Civil War. From that beginning with two announcers, two studios, a control room, and a "clothesline" antenna, sprang the present network with headquarters in the Buckminster Hotel, manned by nearly 800 persons and with a radio audience estimated at 6,000,000 listeners.

Among the other pioneering ventures in radio organized by Mr. Shepard were the first network weather service supplemented by reports from a weather station on Mt. Washington; the first news service; the first network radiocast, a wire tie-up of WNAC and WEAF; the first use of the half-wave vertical antenna and the first transmission of two broadcast frequencies from the same mast.

Radio began as a hobby with Mr. Shepard, an adjunct to running his father's store. It spread into a major line, eventually permitting him to abandon the family business in Boston and devoting all his attention to radiocasting.



Underwood

John Shepard III

President of Yankee-Colonial Networks, FM Broadcasters, Inc., and new American Network.

Chaplin Festival To Start Thursday

A Charlie Chaplin Festival, similar to the one now in its sixth week at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse in New York, is announced to start Thursday at the Fine Arts. Six of the early comedies will be shown: "The Vagabond," "The Count," "Easy Street," "The Immigrant," "The Cure," and "The Adventurer."

'Pepe Le Moko'

"Pepe le Moko," which arrived last night at the Civic Repertory, was the basis of the Hollywood film, "Algiers," with Charles Boyer and Hedy Lamarr. This Julien Duvivier original has an authenticity of realism of almost documentary quality. The long introductory passage, a travelogue through the mysterious Casbah district of Algiers, creates an atmosphere which, though essentially of the lower depths, holds the spectator.

Pepe, the hero of the Casbah, is also its prisoner. A fugitive from French justice, he is safe only within the maze of stairs and pathways of the deviously terraced hillside. Though the story seethes with minor incidents and important small characters, its main outlines are simple. Pepe meets and falls in love with a Parisienne who visits the Casbah. Through the machinations of Slimane, the police inspector, Pepe is lured out of the Casbah in search of the girl, who, believing him killed, has sailed for France. Watching her boat leave the harbor, Pepe commits suicide.

While possessing an undeniable emotional effect, "Pepe Le Moko" is actually a romanticization of crime and the criminal. Not only has M. Duvivier not spared the sordidness and the brutality of the Casbah atmosphere, but he has portrayed the gangsters and cut-throats in a sympathetic light. In pitying Pepe, the story does not make any real effort to understand him. In other words, it is romance rather than the thoughtful probing of a situation.

Jean Gabin fathoms the character of Pepe with his playing. Gabriel Gabrio, Saturnine Fabre, and Gilbert Gil are in the genre as criminal types. Charpin and Dalio reach into the sub-cellars of the underworld to portray a couple of stool pigeons. Line Noro, who was selected from among the natives of Casbah, gives a vivid performance as Pepe's girl. Mireille Balin is adequate as the Paris tourist.

Henri Jeanson adapted the screen play from the novel by D'Ashelbe. The photography by Kruger and Marc Fossard is something to marvel at. In all its technical and theatrical departments, "Pepe Le Moko" is an extraordinary picture—a picture which falls short of greatness because of its subject matter and lack of significant theme.

Spring Dance Recitals

The Radcliffe College Dance Group, led by their instructor, Katharine Schroeder, will give a recital in Jordan Hall, Monday evening, May 19. The group, consisting of 15 members, will be assisted by six Harvard dancers, four child dancers, and Patricia Horne, who danced here with the Russakoff Ballet last spring.

The new three-act ballet by Miss Schroeder, "A Day in England, 1717," to Handel's "Water Music," will be a feature of the program. Based on the fact that Handel composed this music while staying at an English country house, it follows the lives of the family and their servants from breakfast to the formal ball held in the evening.

Other members will be "Peter and the Wolf," to Prokofieff's score, choregraphy by the students, and part of Miss Schroeder's Russian Folk Dance Suite, performed at Radcliffe a year ago.

* * *

The Erskine Dance Group, Otto Ashermann, director, will present his "Puritan Episode," to music by Irving Fine and Morton Gould, and "Prelude and Chorale," to music by Johann Sebastian Bach, in a joint program with the Tufts College Dance Group, at the Jackson Gymnasium, Thursday, May 8. Mr. Ashermann is also directing for the fifth consecutive season the Masque of the Sophomore Class of Pembroke College, Providence, to be given on May 17.

* * *

Pauline Chellis will give her annual pupils' recital at Jan Veen Studio Hall, Saturday afternoon, May 17.

* * *

On Thursday evening May 15, in the Lee Auditorium, 140 Clarendon St., a symposium of the dance will be presented by members of the Y. M. C. A. modern dance classes.

Stage News

The Ogunquit Playhouse will be operated during the coming summer by Mrs. Walter Hartwig, opening on June 30 for a season of 10 weeks. The directors will be John Kirkpatrick and Wesley McKee.

* * *

According to report in New York, negotiations are under way looking toward the engagement of Luise Rainer for the week of Aug. 4 at the Cape Playhouse in Dennis in a revival of Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella."

* * *

The Monomoy Theater at Chatham will begin its fourth season on Wednesday evening, July 2, under the management of Mary B. Winslow. In the past the policy has been to present only a resident company, but the possibility of guest stars is being considered for the coming summer.

* * *

At Weston, Vt., the summer playhouse will begin its fifth season on June 27 with Somerset Maugham's play, "The Circle." Harlan Forrest Grant will direct the company again this year.

* * *

The engagement of "Du Barry Was a Lady," which had been announced for the week of May 19 at the Boston Opera House, has been canceled.

* * *

The Harvard Cercle Français will present "Cassandre," a tragedy by Fernand Baldenne at The Barn, Wednesday, and at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, Thursday.

Honors for Players

In New York the Delia Austrian medal will be awarded to Paul Lukas of "The Watch on the Rhine" for "the most distinguished performance of the season." The Drama League of New York, which presents the medal, has chosen Richard Waring to receive its award for "the best performance in a supporting role." Helen Craig of "Johnny Belinda" is receiving honorable mention for "the most creative role of the season," and Dorothy McGuire of "Claudia" for the best performance by a young player. The awards will be presented Friday.

Tonight at the Pops

"Semper Fidelis," March . . . Sousa
Overture to "Orpheus in Hades" . . . Offenbach
Minuet from "The Daughter of the Regiment" . . . Donizetti
"Die Meistersinger," Excerpts from Act III . . . Wagner
"The Incredible Flutist," Suite . . . Piston
Triumphal March from "Peter and the Wolf" . . . Prokofieff
Roumanian Rhapsody, No. 1 . . . Enesco
"Music of the Spheres," Waltzes . . . Josef Strauss
Andalucia . . . Lecuona-Gould
"Oxford Street," March from "London Again" . . . Eric Coates
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler

Film Index Published

Forty-five years ago, on April 23, 1896, the first American motion pictures to be projected on a theater screen for the general public were shown at Koster and Bial's Music Hall on West Thirty-fourth Street, New York, where Macy's department store now stands. As No. 8 on the vaudeville program that night, a group of one and two-minute films was shown through the medium of Thomas A. Edison's "latest marvel," the Vitascope. Millions of miles of celluloid have flowed past since then, and gallons of printer's ink have been spent in praise or criticism of the films.

Now the Museum of Modern Art Film Library and H. W. Wilson Company have published a 780-page bibliography of the motion picture, the first volume of "The Film Index," entitled "The Film as Art."

Sponsored by Mayor La Guardia "The Film Index" has been compiled under the editorship of Harold Leonard by a staff selected from the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in New York. Much of the research was done in the Film Library which has the largest collection in the world of books, manuscripts, stills, documents, and memorabilia relating to motion pictures in this country and abroad.

Some interesting facts emerged from the material studied during the three years research required for the book. It was found that "The Birth of a Nation" has been the most discussed picture, and that D. W. Griffith remains the most discussed director. Other films that have provoked wide comment are "Potemkin," "Intolerance," "Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," "Hearts of the World," "the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," "The Last Laugh," "Broken Blossoms," and "A Woman of Paris."

The motion picture person most often written about is Charles Chaplin, with D. W. Griffith a close second and Mary Pickford third as the only woman included in the 13 most often discussed in articles on the film as art. Next follow Einstein, Thomas H. Ince, Mack Sennett, Pudovkin, Walt Disney, Douglas Fairbanks, Ernst Lubitsch, and Cecil B. DeMille.

"The Film Index" is divided into two sections: I, History and Technique, which includes esthetics of the film, pre-screen history, acting and actors, color, directing and directors, music, set design, and several other classifications. Section II, Types of Film, is divided into the fictional film, which included adaptations from drama, fiction, opera, poetry and songs; animal films, children's films, fantasy, religious films, war films, westerns and other types; the Factual Film, which includes documentaries, newsreels, travel films, and miscellaneous films such as animated cartoons and experimental films.

In the Index 4,300 films are referred to in digest; and 4,200 actors, directors, scenarists and other film artists are cited.

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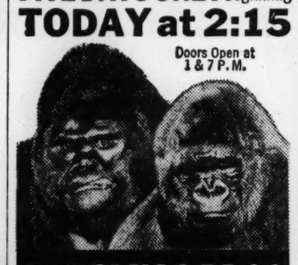

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MAY 11 AT 8:30
Soloist—SANROMA—Piano
Mon., May 12—Harvard Night
TICKETS NOW ON SALE

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Cheers and bravos . . . at the final curtain. —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
OUT OF THE FRYING PAN
WINDSOR Thea., 157 West 48th Street PE. 6-4891
Eves. incl. Sun. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"Season's Best Play!" —Freedley, Morning Telegraph
WILLIAM SAROYAN Presents His New Comedy
THE BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
LYCEUM. 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256. Evs. 8:50
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:50—135 Seats Always at 55c

N. Y. Critics' Prize-Winning Play 1941
"A highly prized playgoing experience." J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

KATHARINE CORNELL presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA with RAYMOND MASSEY
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of Broadway. Cl. 6-5990
Evenings 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

N. Y. Critics' Prize-Winning Play 1941
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON PAUL LUKAS MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed & Sat., 2:40. Clr. 6-6363
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th Street and 6th Avenue
Merle Oberon, Melvyn Douglas, Burgess Meredith in Ernst Lubitsch's
"THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING"
A Sol Lesser—United Artists Release
Puccini's beautiful opera "Madame Butterfly". Staged by Leonidoff. Symphony Orchestra, direction of Erno Rapee
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

ALICE FAYE • JACK OAKIE • JOHN PAYNE • CESAR ROMERO
'GREAT AMERICAN BROADCAST'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW • ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

WEDNESDAY THRU FRIDAY
Plaza 58th St. or MADISON
DEANNA DURBIN • ROBERT BENCHLEY
Nice Girl?
at 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40 P.M.
Also MARCH of TIME: "AMERICANS ALL"

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Shubert—
"Rose Marie," musical comedy with Alexander Gray and Nancy McCord. 8:30. Matinees, Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Theater," by Somerset Maugham and Guy Bolton. Starring Cornelia Otis Skinner, and presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Apollo Club, Thompson Stone, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—
"Pepe le Moko," Jean Gabin. "Skiing on Your Feet," and "Rhapsody in Violin." Continuous from noon.

Exeter—
Short films: 2, 5, 8. "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 3, 6, 9.

Fenway—
"The Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10:10. "Las Vegas Nights," Tommy Dorsey and his band. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
"Personal Column," Maurice Chevalier. 1:10, 3:15, 5:20, 7:25, 9:35. "March of Time." 1, 3, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"The Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings and Charles Coburn. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. "They Met in Argentina," Maureen O'Hara. 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—
"Western Union," Robert Young and Randolph Scott. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Angels Over Broadway," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05.

Majestic—
Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Matinee, 2:30; evening performance, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Pot o' Gold," Horace Heidt and his musical knights. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:40. "The Penalty," Lionel Barrymore and Edward Arnold. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—
"That Night in Rio," Don Ameche. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Shadows on the Stairs." 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 10:50 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 10. "The Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 9:20 a. m., 1, 4:40, 8:25.

Paramount—
"The Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "Las Vegas Nights," Tommy Dorsey and his band. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—
"South of Panama," Roger Pryor. 9:30 a. m., 12:03, 2:36, 5:09, 7:42, 10:06. "Robbers of the Range," Tim Holt. 10:47 a. m., 1:20, 3:53, 6:26, 8:50.

Scollay—
"That Night in Rio," Don Ameche and Alice Faye. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:20. "Shadows on the Stairs." 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

South Station Theater—
"Paderewski Plays: The Moonlight Sonata,' 'Second Hungarian Rhapsody," and 'Polonaise,' "March of Time," "The Nazi in Argentina," "Information, Please," "Take It or Leave It With Bob Hawk," "Deserts of America," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. 10:45 a. m., 2:30, 6:15, 10. "The Trial of Mary Dugan," Robert Young and Laraine Day. 12:50, 4:35, 8:25.

Telepix—
"March of Time," "Information, Please," "Tomorrow's Stars," "Popular Science," "Gene Krupa," cartoons, and a 30-minute news digest. Continuous.

Trans-Lux—
"Lucky Devils," Richard Arlen. 10:55 a. m., 1:27, 3:59, 6:31, 9:03. "Dark Journey," Vivien Leigh. 9:30 a. m., 12:02, 2:34, 5:06, 7:30, 10.

Tremont—
"Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. 9, 11:45 a. m., 3:40, 7:45. "This Thing Called Love," 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:55, 9:55.

Uptown—
"A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy, Lucille Ball and Edmond O'Brien. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20. "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin, Elizabeth Patterson, Marjorie Rambeau. 3:10, 6:45, 10:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Footlight Fever," Alan Mowbray. 1:45 and 8. **Allston:** "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Federal Fugitive," 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Arizona," Jean Arthur and William Holden. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 2, 7. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Flight from Destiny." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:45, 4:59, 8:10. "Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. **Brookline Village:** "Flight from Destiny," Thomas Mitchell. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

Cleveland Circle: "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Scarface," Paul Muni and George Raft. "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy. 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Lil' Abner." 2 and 7:45. **University:** "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. "March of Time." 2:15, 5:25, 8:40.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "Phantom Submarine," Anita Louise and Bruce Bennett. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:15, 9:15. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 1:45 and 7:45. **Dorchester:** "Charter Pilot," Lloyd Nolan. "Meet the Chump," 2. Continuous, 7-11. **Franklin Park:** "Convoy," Clive Brook. 3:15, 9:30. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:55, 8:10. **Strand:** "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 2:58, 8:20. "Here Comes Happiness," Mildred Coles. 1:54, 6:45, 10.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Murder Among Friends." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 2:50, 8:23. "San Francisco Docks." 1:37, 7:10, 10:07. **Park:** "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni. "Ride, Kelly, Ride," Gene Pallette and R. Quigley. 1:40 and 7:40.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 3:53, 10:08. "So Ends Our Night," Margaret Sullavan and Fredric March. 1:49, 8:08. **Hyde Park:** "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. "Border Vigilantes." 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Footsteps In The Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 3:15, 9. "March of Time." 2:40, 8:25.

MALDEN—Granada: "Here Comes Happiness." 2, 5:13, 8:26. "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 3:03, 6:16, 9:29. **Mystic:** "Sleepers West," L. Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapwin. 3:25, 8:25. **Maplewood:** "Rebecca," Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. "Housekeeper's Daughter." 1:45 and 7:30. **Orpheum:** "You're the One," Bonnie Baker. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 1:45 and 7:30. **Strand:** "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chapin and Paulette Goddard. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Here Comes Happiness." 1:45, 8. "The Sea Wolf," Edward G Robinson 3, 9:15.

MEDFORD—Fellsway— "Honeymoon for Three," George Brent and Ann Sheridan. "Victory," Fredric March. 1:30 and 7:30. **Medford:** "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 2:20, 8:15. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sheridan and Lew Ayres. 4:05, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. "You're the One." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 3:35, 9:20. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount "Footsteps in the Dark," Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Come Live with Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 1:30 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin and Gene Tierney.

QUINCY — Quincy: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," Lucille Ball and George Murphy. "Melody for Three," Jean Hersholt and Fay Wray. **Strand:** "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris.

REVERE — Boulevard: "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. 3:35, 9:20. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 8.

Revere: "The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness." 3 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas. "Babies for Sale." Continuous from 7:30 p. m.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck. "Flight from Destiny." 2 and 8. **Central:** "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Little Abner." 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "I'm Still Alive." 2 and 8. **Strand:** "High Sierra," Humphrey Bogart. "Gallant Sons," Jackie Cooper. 3 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Virginia," Fred MacMurray. 2 and 7:30. **Strand:** "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Where Did You Get That Girl," Leon Errol and Helen Parrish. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "This Thing Called Love" Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas "Night Train." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Ride, Kelly, Ride," Marvin Stephins and Rita Quigley. 2:09, 7:54. "Son of Monte Cristo," Joan Bennett, Louis Hayward. 3:17, 9:02. **Princess:** "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn, Cary Grant. 2:50, 8:50.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Son of Monte Cristo," Joan Bennett and Louis Hayward. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45. **Watertown Square:** "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "Meet the Wildcat." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou and Carole Landis. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Robin Hood," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "You'll Find Out," Kay Kyser. "Who Killed Aunt Maggie?" John Hubbard and Wendy Barrie. Continuous from 7:30 p. m.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 3:27, 7:57. "Street of Memories," Lynn Roberts. 2:10, 6:40, 9:57.

Commerce and Finance

Steel's Output Equal to Britain, France, Belgium Combined

Business and Industry

Barriers Seen To Nazi Plan For New Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Third Reich's hopes of attaining self-sufficiency in Continental Europe involves satisfaction of deficiencies not readily overcome, according to a study by The National Industrial Conference Board.

"Prior to the present war, the Continent was far from self-sufficient," the Board says in a review of the European situation. "It was a net importer of foodstuffs and raw and semi-manufactured goods, and a net exporter of manufactured articles. Only seven nations, excluding Russian-controlled countries, were self-sufficient in foodstuffs.

Net Imports

"Net imports amounted to $2,257,000,000 in 1935 and consisted principally of foodstuffs for both human and animal consumption, raw textiles, fuel products, the leading metals and rubber, tobacco and fertilizers. These deficiencies are not likely to be easily overcome."

Before the war Continental Europe absorbed approximately two-fifths of the total exports of Argentina, Brazil and Egypt, nearly a third of those of Chile, a quarter of those of the Dutch East Indies, the United Kingdom, and Costa Rica, and a fifth of those of Colombia, Mexico, Australia, India and British Malaya.

Trade Turns Inward

Continental Europe, excluding Russia, imported a fourth of total United States exports from 1936 to 1938, almost two-thirds of which consisted of raw cotton, petroleum and products, machinery, automobiles and copper. Since start of the war, however, the trade of the Continent has turned inward, customs barriers have been leveled by the German war machine and new trade treaties have sprung up as a result of the pressure of the British blockade.

"These facts are significant because Dr. Walther Funk, Reich Minister of Economics and President of the Reichsbank, has been commissioned by Marshal Hermann Göring to prepare plans for the economic reconstruction of Germany and other European countries after the conclusion of the war," the Board holds. "Dr. Funk's plans apparently will provide for the economic organization of Europe on regional principles, with the Greater German Reich the dominating political, economic and financial center.

"The European Continent, under the projected New Order, must satisfy all essential requirements from its own resources and from those of geographically accessible countries."

Canadians May Pay 16½ P C Income Tax On Funds From U. S.

OTTAWA, Ont., (CP)—Imposition of a 16½ per cent income tax on incomes derived from United States sources by non-resident Canadian individuals and corporations operating outside the United States is expected in view of Finance Minister Ilsley's budget speech to the House of Commons last week.

Mr. Ilsley announced that in view of the "very drastic increases in taxes upon Canadian residents since the outbreak of war," the government thought it "reasonable" to increase the tax on non-residents of Canada under the income war tax act from five per cent to 15 per cent.

"This rate, it will be noticed, is still lower than the effective rate of 16½ per cent payable under the United States laws on income going abroad to foreign countries in general, and very much lower than the corresponding rate applied by the United Kingdom," Mr. Ilsley said.

"The raising of this rate will mean that the United States will be released from the requirements of the reciprocal tax convention of December, 1936."

The 1936 convention limited taxation of non-residents by Canada and the United States on a purely reciprocal basis and provided a release if either country decided to raise the limit.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

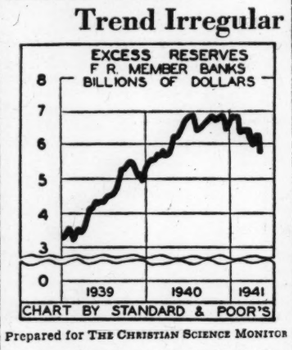
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 2
Franklin Savings Bank	June 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 2

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Somerville Savings Bank	June 2

Excess Reserves Trend Irregular



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As a result of the rise in bank deposits (causing required reserves also to increase), lower gold imports, and increased money in circulation, excess reserves have followed an irregular downtrend for some weeks.

Morgenthau Says No Additional Tax Levy Under Consideration

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Morgenthau said that the Treasury "at the present time" was planning no additional tax requests above the $3,500,000,000 of new taxes recently proposed to Congress.

Mr. Morgenthau made his comment at a press conference, in reply to questions about whether the tax program would be enlarged if Federal expenditures in the next fiscal year substantially exceed the $19,000,000,000 he forecasts. At the time Mr. Morgenthau asked for the $3,500,000,000 new taxes, he said that amount was needed on top of present taxes so that Federal revenues would amount to two-thirds of expenditures.

Referring to the fact that other Federal officials have estimated next year's expenditures as high as $24,000,000,000, Mr. Morgenthau said:

"I hope I am wrong and that we are able to spend much more, but I still stand by my estimate of $19,000,000,000."

He declined to answer a question whether he would retain his two-thirds formula and ask additional taxes if spending does exceed his estimate, however.

Elec. Bond & Share Asks Approval Of $110,700,000 Issues

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities Commission announced that three subsidiaries of the Electric Bond & Share Company and the Electric Power & Light Corporation had requested approval to issue a total of $110,700,000 in bonds.

Electric Bond & Share, the Commission said, proposes to use about $53,959,000 derived from the refinancing, together with about $6,041,000 of its treasury fund, toward reduction of its preferred stock liability.

The statement by the Commission noted that the application was filed under the Holding Company Act.

The bond issues would be as follows:

United Gas Corporation—$75,000,000 of 3¼ per cent first mortgage and collateral trust, due 1958.

United Gas Pipe Line Company—$29,000,000 of 4 per cent first mortgage and collateral trust, due 1961.

Houston Gulf Gas Company—$6,700,000 of 4 per cent first mortgage, due 1961.

The $53,959,000 which Electric Bond & Share would use in reducing its preferred stock would come from the United Gas refinancing operation.

$16,000,000 Order For Lima Works

LIMA, Ohio (AP)—The Lima Locomotive Works reported a large tank order from the British Government and prepared at once to enter production on a 24-hour day basis. New York financial circles said the order totaled $16,000,000.

Vice President L. A. Larsen said 100,000 square feet of new factory space would be devoted to the project. Machinery will be set up next week.

The order, signed by the British Purchasing Commission, calls for 400 tanks of the M-3-A type. A production line technique will be utilized, with jobs expected for 500 to 600 additional men, Mr. Larsen said.

Allegheny, Ohio River Tonnage Records Broken

PITTSBURGH (AP)—All tonnage records for freight handled on the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio Rivers were broken in 1940, the United States Engineering Office here disclosed.

Records for the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers considered separately also were shattered last year, the engineers' figures showed.

Total tonnage on the three rivers, after eliminating duplication occurring when the same cargo moved from one river to another, was 35,644,204 tons, compared with 33,741,106 tons in 1929, the previous record year.

Coal contributed the greatest tonnage to the total.

Niagara Hudson Power Net Up

NEW YORK (AP)—The Niagara Hudson Power Corp. and subsidiaries reported net income for the quarter ended March 31, of $3,140,011, equal after preferred dividends to 26 cents a common share, compared with $2,400,263 or 19 cents a share for the like 1940 quarter.

More Deficit Financing Seen For No. China

By David Weile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANKOW, China — The efforts of Japan's puppet regime in North China to finance its activities out of revenues received are continuing to meet with failure. The Finance Head of the North China Political Commission admitted as much when he said that the deficit of the administration would be paid by borrowing from the North China Federal Reserve Bank. Actually this means the bank will print additional currency for government use, thereby continuing the inflationary trend in this area.

Facts and figures on government financing in North China are few and far between. The government is more interested in showing progress where none exists than in presenting an accurate picture of its financial position. However, enough has been said at scattered intervals to provide sufficient information for an analysis of the government's general financial situation.

Budget Delayed

Government finances are so tight that the 1941 budget had to be delayed until a considerable reduction in planned expenditures was made in many government departments. To finance the budget based on early departmental requests would have required the issuance of 330,000,000 F. R. B. (Federal Reserve Bank) dollars (currently about $28,000,000). Still later, the provisional budget called for expenditures of 267,000,000 local dollars. With present theoretical revenues amounting to about $160,000,000, this meant a deficit of more than 100,000,000 F. R. B. dollars.

The "final" announcement of the budget for 1941 made in January was F. R. B. $214,000,000. Whether this includes various special items which have been omitted from regular budgets in the past is unknown—but very much to be doubted.

The budget for last year (1940) was revised substantially during the course of the year, and the prospect that this year's budget will be similarly treated is most probable. The budget estimates in 1940 ranged from F. R. B. $150,000,000 to $180,000,000. This did not include the special budget drawn up to take care of shares held by the government in the various "Sino-Japanese" organizations, and for investments in other new companies.

Revenues actually received by the North China administration were insufficient to meet expenditures, with the result that in December it was announced that the budget would have to be revised. Since most of the expenditures had already been made, it is probable that they were met by an additional printing of bank notes.

Recently the Finance Head of the administration reported that during its three years of existence the North China authorities had used about F. R. B. $400,000,000. This does not seem to include items which belong in the special budget which has not been publicly announced. Since the new 1941 budget is more than half this three-year total, it would appear that the North China authorities are expanding their activities, facing increased costs for formerly inexpensive services, or, what is more likely, both.

Sources of Income

In theory there are three sources of income open to the North China regional administration—all consolidated taxes collected in North China, 70 per cent of the salt tax collected in the same area, and half of the customs revenues gathered at North China's ports of entry.

Actually, only the first two are received, the customs revenue not yet being turned over to them. This has been clearly admitted by the North China finance head when he recently announced the regime's revenues for 1938 and 1939 as only F. R. B. $45,000,000 and $80,000,000, respectively. Earlier statements, with a view to claiming adequate revenues for his regime, had falsely included customs returns.

The revenues from both the salt tax and the consolidated tax have shown increases during the past year. However, calculated in terms of the purchasing power of the F. R. B. dollar, the results indicate an actual falling off in revenues.

The financial future of the North China regime is not a happy one. Its revenues have been decreased both by the fall in value of the money with which it operates, and by the fact that some of the revenues formerly allotted to it must now be turned over to the Nanking Government. On the other hand, its expenditures continue to increase, partly because of rising prices and the need to raise wages, and partly because material costs have soared.

The gap between revenues and expenditures bids well to continue, if not to increase. Deficit financing is in prospect, and this means the continuation of inflationary policies.

C. & N. W. Car Purchase

CHICAGO (AP)—Trustees of the Chicago & North Western Railway were authorized by the Federal court to file a petition for the purchase of 1,000 all steel box cars to cost $3,100,000. A hearing was set for May 12 on the petition which provided for a 25 per cent payment on the purchase cost in cash and the remainder through $2,325,000 in equipment trust certificates which would mature over 10 years.

Street Says TNEC Savings Theory Has Achilles Heel

Last of a Series of Three Articles

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Financial people here have given more than cursory attention to the TNEC's recent "Monograph No. 37: Saving, Investment, and National Income," which appeared around April 1, just about a month after Monograph No. 28 on the life insurance business, and which itself devotes more than 14 out of its 100 pages to life insurance.

Monograph No. 37 seems not only a continuance of the attack on the life insurance companies' positions, providing the theoretical ammunition as Monograph No. 28 provided the factual, but also seems to set forth in orderly and official fashion the modern savings theory which is now being so widely used by New Deal idea-men as justification for higher taxes on the middle-income classes, for larger pump-priming outlays, for the undivided corporate profits tax, for Federal regulation of the life insurance companies, for the entrance of the life companies into the field of common stock investments, or for whatever other economic reform agenda are on the cards.

The Savings Thesis

The savings thesis seems to run somewhat as follows. "The United States is a high-savings economy. Concentration has made it so. . . . To preserve the level of national income that makes this large volume of savings possible, it is indispensable that current savings be invested or otherwise offset. The amount of income not currently spent for consumption—the amount of income saved—must currently be returned to the income stream."

This was done in the 1920's through the growth of the automobile industry, the increase in population, a residential building boom, large public works, heavy installment purchases, and bulky foreign loans. These aren't matched today. "With the exception of United States Government securities, the supply of securities available for investment since 1929 has not kept pace with the flow of savings to savings institutions. . . ."

Here the insurance companies are brought in. "A larger proportion of individual savings is transferred to institutions now than before 1929"—and most of this goes into the insurance companies, and most of that into the big companies.

And the heads of these companies—runs the argument—are so old, so secure, so college-trained, and so highly paid, that they prefer big loans to little ones, and steadfastly oppose the liberalization of legal investment requirements, "despite the fact that they found great difficulty in investing their funds under present conditions."

One result of this conservatism is the accumulation of large uninvested cash balances. "All the executives questioned agreed that their cash holdings were greatly in excess of the amount normally required in the business . . . the companies, even apart from their recent increases in cash, are probably more liquid than ever before by reason of their large holdings of governments . . . the growth of cash hoards slows down the rate of economic activity, and thus destroys the base on which all income rests, namely, the continuous operation of the economic system. . . . To solve this problem requires frank dealing with this fundamental paradox. So far as life insurance is concerned, it may require a shift away from contracts which require savings to others which will be essentially risk-spreading, and, strictly speaking, insurance contracts. . . ."

That Idle Billion

The "savings theory" criticism seems to boil down to the charge that the companies are keeping about $1,000,000,000 of cash currently uninvested, or about $800,000,000 more than they used to carry about 15 years ago. To be sure, the monograph does not say so flatly, but the idle $1,000,000,000 seems the extent to which life companies' slow investing has inserted a resistance into the return of savings funds into circulation.

This seems really a small item compared with some other slowdowns and cash balances. The member banks of the Federal Reserve system, for instance, now carry nearly $6,000,000,000 of excess reserves, which is some $7,000,000,000 more than they had in 1929, when they were actually short of reserves and had to borrow from the Federal Reserve banks. Moreover the total demand deposits of the country's commercial banks are up nearly $30,000,000,000, or just about doubled, since the bottom of the depression, without any commensurate increase in bank debits (until the defense program got under way) which seems to mean that with the shrunken "velocity of turn-over" of bank deposits in recent years some ten or twenty or thirty billions of bank deposits are in effect lying idle.

Not Enough Equities

The real Achilles heel of the savings argument, however, seems to lie in its concentration of attention on the excess of savings rather than the shortage of borrowings an dinvesting. ("The supply of securities available for investment since 1929 has not kept pace with the flow of savings institutions," says the report on page 42). Into the reasons for this shortage of would-be borrowers, or of industrial and commercial risktakers, the report does not go; it does not take up such things as the capital gains tax and other risk-endangering tax measures, nor government competition, nor the present Administration's consistent anti-business slant.

In fact the very proposal that insurance companies go into equities is not supported by the argument for the following reason. The report shows that the volume of "productive capital issues in recent years has hardly averaged more than half a billion dollars a year. The rest of the recent capital issues have been, in effect, re-fundings.

That means the companies couldn't possibly invest their cash without using up in the first few months of each year the supply of true new issues (meantime crowding out other would-be investors) after which they would be in effect merely buying securities from other holders and so handing on the investment problem to others; the general idea is about as feasible as trying to crowd an elephant through a key-hole.

Saving Theory "Unsound"

However, the savings theory is in general unsound anyway, subject to the same objections as the general theories underlying "credit control" policies. There is no fixed volume of national income such that roughly speaking for every dollar "saved" or held out for security or gain there must be a pipe-line of investment-offering or "dis-saving" to pipe it back into circulation—any more than there is any such fixed amount of credit-debt outstanding as the credit control people seek to control with their quasi-mechanical valves of interest-rate, money-market, or bank reserves. If people want to spend, whether for lolly-pops or turbines, they can in general always find the money either out of their own jeans or by borrowing—from private individuals, banks, or other institutions. They always have. But if they don't want to spend, either for grape-fruit or turret lathes, everything slows down. The most frequent use of the "savings theory" argument, apart from blasting the life insurance companies, is to argue that if private borrower-riskers can't be found to keep the country busy then the government must do the borrowing-spending, or must tax idle money out of the hands of savers. That argument is no better than the argument that there is no use in worrying about what keeps private risk-takers so timid.

1,000 Machine Tools Found Going Daily To Defense Plants

CLEVELAND (AP)—Declaring 1,000 machine tools are being delivered daily to defense plants, President F. V. Geier of the National Machine Tool Builders Association pleaded for greater utilization of the equipment by manufacturers.

"Every hour that a critical machine stands idle in a manufacturer's plant represents lost production," Mr. Geier told the association's spring meeting. "Three methods of stepping up output stand out as practical. First, operate this equipment more hours per week. Second, release critical machines from non-defense industries. Many plants not engaged in defense work have machine tools which might be available for defense production. Third, greater production per machine.

"Generally speaking, machine tool equipment now installed in the plants of this country could readily yield at least 10 per cent more output per hour under proper tooling and operating conditions, and in many cases the increase would be considerably more."

Every day's output of machine tools—the machines that cut and shape metal for the making of armament and other machines—is sufficient to equip a good-sized defense plant, Mr. Geier said, and:

"Even now the industry has 14,000 men in training, looking to the maximum utilization of existing plant capacity. . . . Mr. Knudsen asked us to do the impossible again—and we are doing it."

Mr. Geier was referring to OPM Director William S. Knudsen's statement several months ago that "the industry as a whole has done practically the impossible—I am appealing to you to do the impossible again."

Candy Men Ask Product Be Free From Excise Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—Supporting their arguments with samples of their product, representatives of candy manufacturers told Congress that candy is a food, important to defense, and should not be subjected to a special excise tax such as the Treasury has proposed.

The candy men, representing the National Confectioners' Association, made their protest at House Ways and Means Committee hearings on raising $3,500,000,000 in new revenue. They then passed out candy bars which the committee members munched.

$16,000,000 British For Tanks Reported

NEW YORK (AP)—Financial circles heard today the Lima Locomotive Works had received an order for 400 tanks for the British Government. The order involves around $16,000,000.

Lima is nearing completion of a sizeable new plant adjacent to its present facilities at Lima, Ohio, to take care of this substantial war order, it was said.

Steel's Output Is Put Above That of Reich

HOBOKEN, N. J. (AP)—"It must be remembered that this apparent prosperity may well prove to be of a flitting character, as . . . to a large measure it stems from war abroad and from our own intensive and gigantic defense program," Irving S. Olds, Chairman, told stockholders of U. S. Steel Corp. at their annual meeting.

"Past experiences," he continued, "establish the truth of the statement . . . that periods of war bring only transitory profits and results in long-continued, serious disturbances and enduring increases in costs."

Operations Over 100 P. C.

Mr. Olds reported that operations of the biggest steel concern in the United States had averaged in the first quarter of this year, 100.9 per cent of what had been regarded previously as "total capacity," and was more than all the mills in Germany could turn out in a similar period, by latest figures.

At the same time he presented one of the most graphic pictures ever given to the owners of a major corporation of the change which has occurred in the past decade or so in the distribution of corporate income.

These were some of the points his address brought out:

1. In 1929, income of U. S. Steel from all goods and services was $1,094,000,000; the balance available for dividends, wages and salaries was $618,000,000 or 56.4 per cent of all income; wages and salaries took $420,000,000 or 68 per cent of the balance available for wages and dividends; taxes were about $55,000,000.

2. In 1940, all income was $1,081,000,000; $541,000,000 was available for dividends, salaries and wages; $439,000,000 or 81 per cent of the balance available for these three purposes went to wages and salaries; taxes were about $85,420,000.

Dividend Total Shrinks

3. In 1929, the amount available for dividends was $197,500,000; in 1940, it was $102,200,000.

Mr. Olds said the production rate of the big steel concern now was equal to the combined output of Great Britain, France and Belgium in 1939, the latest figures by which comparisons could be made.

"United States Steel is building cruisers, destroyers, merchantmen and tankers," Mr. Olds said.

"It is producing armor and protective deck plate to meet the military and Naval expansion program, it is manufacturing shell forgings, unloaded shells and bombs of various sizes; it is sending large quantities of steel to Great Britain and Canada; it is supplying a steady flow of steel to manufacturers in different parts of the country who have taken contracts of the army and navy under the defense program; and its ocean-going steamers are bringing strategic materials from distant foreign ports to meet defense needs."

J. Newcomb Blackman, a New Yorker who is a familiar figure as an objector to "Big Steel's" annual meetings, and who told reporters he had $100,000 at my prices" in the preferred and common stocks, presented a resolution to the meeting, which reviewed the recent 10-cents an hour wage boost in the industry, and the freezing of prices by federal price-manager Leon Henderson and said in part:

Asks Loyalty of Labor

"It is high time that the leaders of organized labor should prove their loyalty to our country in deeds, by initiating or agreeing to a 'no strike and mediation defense program' and we submit that prompt fulfillment of the defense program demands that immediated and suitable action be taken by the President of the United States to accomplish same."

The resolution was sidetracked when Chairman Olds ruled it out of order with the remark:

"I think all of us have a great deal of sympathy with what Mr. Blackman has to say. However, I see many objections to having this resolution adopted as the sense of the stockholders present and voting in person. I reluctantly rule it out of order.

"I think the matter goes far beyond U. S. Steel. To adopt the resolution might do much to destroy the very unity I have urged." Mr. Blackman had quoted a speech of Mr. Olds on the need for national unity.

Some of the additional defense facts revealed by Mr. Olds in his talk included:

1. The Lake Superior iron ore fields will be called on in 1941 to supply 75,000,000 tons of ore, against the previous peak of 65,000,000 in 1929.

2. High grade electric furnace alloy steel out-turn of the corporation is being speeded by the addition of 100,000 tons annual capacity.

3. The ship-building subsidiary, Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., at Kearney, N. J., with 19 ways, has 50 ships in process or on order.

Heavy Orders for Box Cars

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Louisville & Nashville Railroad has ordered 1,960 cars from the Bessemer plant of Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company, steel sources reported. Atlantic Coast Line has contracted with Pullman-Standard for 800 box cars, it was learned. The L. & N. order includes 500 40-foot box cars, 100 50-foot box cars and 500 hopper cars. The cars cost approximately $2,500 each.

Gives Steel Data

Irving S. Olds

Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation.

Longer Work Week Seen Vital Due To Skilled Labor Lack

DENVER (AP)—The nation's defense job cannot be done on a 40-hour week because there aren't enough skilled laborers to go around, Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, told a defense clinic here.

"America needs to be shocked and brought up short against the stark realism of what is going on about us," Mr. Fuller said in an address prepared for delivery before Colorado manufacturers.

Citing a poll just completed by the NAM, Mr. Fuller said that only by lengthening hours could President Roosevelt's recommendation for a 4-hour, 7-day week for American defense industry be achieved.

Seventy-six per cent of plants holding defense contracts would encounter skilled labor shortages if they went on the continuous work basis under present conditions, the association joll indicated.

"We want to help the President achieve the 24-hour, 7-day week because we believe it is necessary," said Walter B. Weisenburger, Executive Vice-President of the association, "but we must be realistic."

Mr. Fuller, President of Curtis Publishing Company, said Americas' 7,000,000 unemployed must be tremendously discounted to determine the number actually available for defense work.

Investigation Begun By Grand Jury Into Profit Made on Food

CHICAGO (AP) — A Federal grand jury has been sworn in by Judge William J. Campbell to investigate the profits made on food.

The breadth of the inquiry was indicated by the fact that seven prosecutors were to work with Daniel B. Britt, special assistant to the Attorney General, in presenting the case.

Mr. Britt said the Chicago investigation was part of a national campaign by the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice against restraints in the manufacture and distribution of food products.

Prices will not be the direct concern of the grand jury, Mr. Britt stated, but they will be in the picture.

Subpoenas have been served to bring in records of three great meat packing houses—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and Wilson & Co., Inc.

Coca-Cola Quarter Earnings Increase

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The Coca-Cola Company reported net earnings of $5,944,748 for the first quarter of 1941 applicable to 4,000,000 shares of common stock after reserves, taxes, Class "A" dividends and all charges, compared with $5,545,666 for the first three months of 1940. Provision for income taxes was $3,322,000 compared with $1,637,000 in the corresponding quarter last year.

A dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock and the regular semi-annual dividen of $1.50 per share on Class "A" stock, were declared payable July 1 to stock of record June 12.

Most Small Plants Without Defense Orders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Seventy-two per cent of 14,077 small and medium-sized American manufacturing plants are still without defense contracts or subcontracts, according to the report made to William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, by Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The report, termed a "preparedness through production" survey designed to reveal the great defense capacities still remaining in the United States, showed that of 434,159 machines registered, 157,000 were idle for an aggregate of 2,000,000 hours during a 24-hour day.

Community Pooling

Declaring that sub-contracting has by no means reached its limits, the report says a growing number of communities have integrated their facilities into a pattern of production known as "community pooling plans" for the execution of defense contracts, the State of Pennsylvania pioneering in this activity.

The survey covered in all 18,002 plants, of which 14,077 were tabulated directly by the manufacturers' association and 3,925 by other bodies.

Mr. Knudsen thanked Mr. Fuller for the report, stressing that it would facilitate OPM efforts to locate plants for subcontract orders.

Defense production, according to the survey, could be stepped up by use both of more manufacturing plants and of more shifts per day. Only 1 per cent out of 10,719 plants reported operating four shifts a day, while 10 per cent operated two shifts a day. Seventy-two per cent employed only one shift.

Need Workers

If production were stepped up to three shifts in 31,105 plants, a total of 205,664 more employees would be required. To meet such emergencies, the survey revealed that almost 3,000 plants are operating six different types of shop-training programs. Of about 1,500,000 employees reported by 10,818 plants, 45 per cent were skilled and 82 per cent were males.

Of the 14,077 plants making returns to the association, 3,994, or 28 per cent, were already engaged in defense production; 4,539, or almost a third, were willing to produce defense items, and 4,881 were willing to install equipment for defense production.

The inventory supplemented an earlier one by Army and Navy agencies covering 20,000 of the larger plants, of which 10,000 had defense contracts. Use of the data from the earlier survey was said to have resulted in a growing practice of sub-contracting.

Banks Show Gains In Business Loans

WASHINGTON (AP) — Business loans of banks, particularly to defense industries, swung upward last week.

The Federal Reserve Board reported a $23,000,000 gain in banks of 101 leading cities during the week ended April 30. In these cities, business loans dropped in the preceding week, ending a series of 29 consecutive weekly gains.

On April 30, the commercial, industrial and agricultural loans in the 101 cities totaled $5,532,000,000, and were $1,123,000,000 more than a year ago.

New York banks reported the biggest increase, $21,000,000.

The board also stated that banks in 274 leading cities had cashed $9,922,000,000 of checks in the week ended April 30, compared with $9,972,000,000 in the preceding week and $8,885,000,000 in the corresponding week last year.

Brazilian Coffee Exports Decline Sharply in April

NEW YORK (AP)—Brazilian coffee exports to the United States dropped from 1,428,000 bags in March to 945,000 bags in April, the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange reported. Total Brazilian exports were 1,110,000 bags in April compared with 1,576,000 in March.

Colombian exports rose to 432,132 bags in April from 315,158 the previous month, the United States taking 340,244 bags in April and 295,847 in March.

COUNTRY CLOTHES

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 415,130
1941 volume to date 45,278,469
1940 volume to date 75,216,118

Stocks Rally With Vigor In Active Market

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—Stocks bounded up fractions to 2 points or so in today's market, with bidding centering principally on steels, rails, oils and specialties.

Dealings were at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares for the first session this year. Scattered issues entered new high territory for the past several months and top gains were reduced in some cases near the final hour.

Short covering and investment buying on the theory recent selling had been overdone, brokers said, had much to do with the early recovery swing. War news and tax prospects still were viewed as far from bullish, although business indicators were optimistic.

Best prices for 1941 were posted for such stocks as Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Atlantic Coast Line, Standard Oils of New Jersey, Indiana, and California, and preferreds of Nickel Plate, Pere Marquette, and American Car & Foundry.

Well in front most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Union Pacific, Great Northern, N. Y. Central, Sears Roebuck, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, du Pont, and Allied Chemical.

Aluminum of America pushed up in the curb as the Government's expansion of its war plane program was expected to require larger quantities of this metal. Others in demand were Electric Bond & Share preferred, Gulf Oil, and Humble Oil.

Bonds Advance

Bond market prices showed rising inclinations today under leadership of rails.

Going into the final hour small to major fractional gains were the rule in the rail group with some issues posting as much as a point. The general run of corporates, while mostly higher, displayed only mild enthusiasm for the upside.

Including in the rising contingent were Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Western Maryland 4s, Southern Railway 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s, Pennsylvania 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, American & Foreign Power 5s, International Mercantile Marine 6s and American Telephone 3¼s.

U. S. Governments followed a narrow course both over the counter and on the stock exchange. Longer term treasuries attracted some inquiry from out of town banks and in some cases individual issues moved up slightly.

With the exception of a drop of more than a point in Finland 6s foreign bonds stayed close to Monday's prices.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, May 6

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.03½	$4.03½	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.23221/2	.23221/2	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2368	.2357	.7181
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	. 025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.4050	.4050	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2434	.2432	*
Shanghai—dol	.0528	.0522	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8800	.8787	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany and the market is changed; new value not yet determined. ‡Peso rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Boston Stocks

May 6

	In $	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	93¼	92¾	93	92½	
2.00	Bos Edison	27¾	27¼	27¾	27⅝	
5.00	Bos Elevated	41½	41½	41½	41½	
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	19	19	19	19½	
..	Bos & Me pf	1	1	1	1½	
..	Bos & Me pr pf	6—	6¾	6¾	6⅝	
..	Bos & Me C pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	1¼	
..	Bos & M st C pf	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¼	
..	Copper Range	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	
..	E Gas & F pf	32¾	32¼	32¾	32⅝	
1.50e	E M SR 1st pf	80	79	80	77¼	
..	Eastern SS	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾	
..	Eastern SS pf	41	40	40	40	
1.00	Employrs Group	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	22	
2.50	First Nat Stors	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	36¼	
..	Lamson pf	20	20	20	20	
..	Maine Cent	6	5¾	6	5	
..	Maine Cent pf	18	18	18	16	
..	Mass Ut Assoc	20c	20c	20c	20c	
..	Narr Rac A	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6	
1.75a	NE Tel&Tel	113¾	112¾	112¾	114½	
	OldCol ctf dep	4c	4c	5c	5c	
1.60	Torrington	26	26	26	25⅞	
2.50	Un Shoe M	51	50½	50½	50⅞	
	Utah M&T	43c	43c	43c	43c	

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	117.30	29.21	17.76
Net change	+1.46	+.48	+.09
Previous close	115.84	28.73	17.67
1941 high	133.59	29.75	20.65
1941 low	115.50	26.54	17.77

*Preliminary.

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	$5	1975	101	103½
California Wat Ser	4	1961	108	111
Com'unity Wat Ser	5½	1946	87½	89½
Indianapolis Water	5½	1966	107	110
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	100¾	—
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	99¼	—
New Rochelle Wat	5½	1951	101¼	—
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	99¾	103½
Oregon-Wash Wat	5	1957	100½	103½
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	100¾	-02½
So Bay Cons	5	1960	70	72½
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	103	106
Western N Y Wat	5	1951	99	—
West Va Wat	4	1961	107¼	110¼

Thompson Products Net Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Thompson Products, Inc., manufacturers of automotive equipment, reported today for the March quarter net profit of $501,292, equal to $1.58 a share on the common stock. This compared with $522,168, or $1.65 a share, in the comparable period a year ago.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+1⅞
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	8	5¾	5⅜	5¾	+ ½
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'y 5
15⅞	13	Addressog (1)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	M'y 5
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	11	38½	37⅞	38½	+ ½
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
5	4	Alaska Jun (½)	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	9	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
10⅜	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	8½	8	8⅜	+ ¾
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	7	21¾	21¼	21¾	+1
11¼	8	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr30
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	149¾	148½	149¾	+2¼
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	4	11	11	11	Apr29
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	27	6	5½	5⅞	+ ½
80	71½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	72	72	72	
37	25½	Allis-Ch (1½e)	12	27	26⅛	26¾	+ ⅞
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ⅜
1¼	1	Amal Leather	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr29
15½	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
52	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	54½	53½	54½	+2⅝
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	2	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	43½	42¾	43½	+1¼
8¼	5½	Am Bank Note	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅜	Am Bosch	2	6	6	6	+ ⅜
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	1	32½	31½	32½	+1¼
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y 5
95¼	79½	Am Can (4)	14	80	79½	79½	— ½
185	173	Am Can pf (7)	5	173	173	173	Apr30
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	12	26½	25½	26	+ ¾
70½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	5	71½	70½	71	+ ¾
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	1	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅝
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	Apr22
121	105	Am Chicle (4a)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	M'y 5
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅜
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y 3
17⅜	13⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'y 2
5	3¾	Am European	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	M'y 3
1⅛	⅝	Am & For Pow	4	1	⅝	⅝	
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	7	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅜
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	12	17¼	16⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 1
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	11	35½	34	34¾	+1½
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
30	27½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27½	27½	27½	
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	1	47	47	47	+ ½
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Apr30
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	7	21¾	21	21	+ ¼
4¼	3½	Am Internat'l	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
13¼	12	Am Inv Ill (1)	3	12	12	12	
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	15	12⅝	12	12½	+ ⅜
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	6	83	81½	83	+2½
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.34g)	5	11	11	11	
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 5
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	27	1⅛	1	1	
46¾	30	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	9	32¼	31¼	32¼	+1¼
39	25	APL $5 pf (2½k)	7	29	26⅝	29	+3
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	12	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	18	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+ ½
7	5⅛	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	M'y 1
8⅜	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y 1
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	7	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ½
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	4	145¼	145⅛	145⅛	
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅜
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	14	20⅝	20	20⅝	+1¼
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	12	12	12	
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'y 3
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	83	83	83	M'y 5
14½	12⅛	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Apr22
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	32	150¼	149½	150	
73½	66	Am Tobacco (5)	4	66½	66⅛	66½	+ ½
74½	67¼	Am Tob B (5)	7	67⅞	67⅜	67⅞	+ ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	+13¾
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅛	Am Water Wks	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
99⅛	89⅝	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
83⅜	53¼	AmWoolen	4	6⅛	6	6¼	+ ¼
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	8	56⅜	55¼	56	+1
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	6	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
54	50	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	80	24⅜	23½	24⅛	+ ⅝
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	11½	11½	11½	Apr30
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	1	9	9	9	Apr23
2⅛	1⅛	A P W Paper	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
30	25	Arch-DM (.35g)	4	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	M'y 5
5½	4	Armour Ill	26	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ½
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	4	53¼	53	53¼	+1¼
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	25½	Arm Cork (½g)	2	26	26	26	
87⅜	67⅜	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
63¼	43⅜	Artloom (¼g)	2	43¼	43¼	43¼	M'y 2
75⅜	55⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	+ ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	Apr24
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	92	92	92	+2
35½	26	Associates (2)	1	28	28	28	Apr29
29½	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	195	30⅜	29½	30¼	+1
70	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	18	70⅛	69¾	70⅛	+ ⅝
20½	13½	Atl Coast Line	66	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	+ ½
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	20	20	20	M'y 5
29	16½	Atl G&W In pf	5	27	27	27	+ ¾
24⅛	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	33	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ¾
1101¼	1077⅛	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Apr29
7⅛	9⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49¾	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	
72¼	62½	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	63	63	63	M'y 2
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	3	7	7	7	+ ⅜
27⅝	13⅝	Austin Nichols	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	13	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	34	14¼	13½	14⅛	+ ½
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	21	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	26	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'y 5
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	14	7¾	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	72	9⅞	9⅛	9¾	+ ⅝
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¾g)	11	22½	21⅞	22¼	+ ½
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	115	115	115	M'y 2
83⅝	73⅝	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	73⅝	73⅜	73⅜	M'y 1
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	18	36	35	35⅞	+1¼
20⅞	18⅜	Benef I L (.45g)	8	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
57	55½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	57	56½	57	M'y 2
32	26⅞	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	43	72¾	71	71¼	+ ¾
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	123½	123½	123½	M'y 5
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (1g)	2	27	27	27	+1½
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	3	18	17¾	18	+ ½
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox(.15g)	10	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ¼
18¾	14¾	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Apr26
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	20	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ¾
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	2	26½	26	26½	+ ¾
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co(.60g)	12	19¼	19⅛	19¼	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	5	17½	17½	17½	
17⅜	⅞	Boston & Maine	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	M'y 1
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	5	33	33	33	M'y 5
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	20	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
41	32½	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	33	33	33	+ ½
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
21½	21⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	15	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (½g)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+1⅛
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	2	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
34¼	24	Bullard Co (½g)	4	25	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
33⅜	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	29½	29½	29½	
18½	15¾	Burling Mill (1)	7	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ¾
53¼	49⅞	Burling pf (2¾)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	M'y 2
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	3	8	8	8	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ¼
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	12⅛	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20	20	20	Apr29
44½	36¾	Ches & Ohio (3)	32	38⅛	37	37⅞	+1
102½	97¼	Ches & O pf (4)	3	97½	97¼	97¼	M'y 1
3	2⅝	Ches Corp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y 5
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	9	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	Chi Great West	24	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	31	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ¼
3½	3	Davega Str(.30g)	6	3	3	3	Apr28
17¾	15	Davaga S pf(1¼)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	M'y 1
7¾	6¼	Davison Chem	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y 3
22½	18⅝	Deere&Co (1½e)	6	21	20⅛	21	+ ⅞
29¾	27	Deere pf (1.40)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
18⅜	15⅛	Deisel W-G (1½)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	M'y 3
13¼	9	Del & Hudson	34	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ¾
3¾	2½	Del Lack & West	15	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Den&Rio GW pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr26
23¼	20⅛	Detroit Ed(new)	3	20¼	20½	20½	+ ¼
29⅞	21⅝	Diam Match ¾g	5	23½	22¼	23½	+ ¾
41	36	Dia M pf (1½)	3	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	6⅞	Diam T Mot(¼g)	2	7	7	7	M'y 2
18¼	14⅛	Dist C-S (h2.22)	12	14	13½	13⅞	— ¼
86	71	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	71	71	71	M'y 5
9	7	Dix-Vortex(⅛g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 3
23⅛	17⅜	Doehler D (¼g)	5	19¾	19	19¾	+1¼
17	14⅝	Dome Mines(h2)	7	15	15	15	
79¼	63½	Douglas Air (5e)	7	68	67	68	+1¾
1413¼	122	Dow Chem (3)	1	124½	124¼	124½	+ ¼
22	17½	Dresser Mfg (2e)	2	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
6⅜	4⅞	Dunhill Int	3	4¼	4	4	M'y 5
9⅝	6⅞	Duplan Silk	3	7	7	7	Apr28
1643¼	138	du Pont deN134g	15	141½	139½	141	+13¾
1267⅜	1207⅛	du Pont pf (4½)	1	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	+ ⅝
		E					
34	24⅝	East Air Lines	10	26	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅛	East Roll Mill	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y 1
142	123¼	East Kodak (6)	2	125¾	125¾	125¾	— ¼
36⅞	29½	Eaton Mfg (¾g)	2	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	M'y 2
16	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	2	15½	15½	15½	M'y 2
		El & Mus Ind	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
33⅞	25⅛	ElecAuto-L(⅜g)	8	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
17⅜	12½	Elec Boat (.80e)	17	14⅞	14½	14¾	+ ¼
4⅜	1⅞	El Power & Lt	46	2	1⅞	1⅞	
33	23½	El P&L 6pf(.30k)	11	32	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	27½	El P&L 7pf(.35k)	16	34½	33½	33⅞	+2⅛
34⅛	29¾	El Stor Bat (2)	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
31	26⅛	El Paso Nat G(2)	1	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
44¼	39½	Endi-John (3)	1	42	42	42	M'y 5
7	3⅞	Eng Pub Service	16	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ¼
80¼	65	Eng P $5 (5)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	— ¼
83¼	70	EngPS$5pf(5½)	1	82	82	82	
½	¼	Equit Off Bldg	4	¼	¼	¼	
1¼	½	Erie RR	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Erie 1 pf	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Erie 2 pf	3	¾	¾	¾	Apr14
3⅝	2⅞	Eureka V Clean	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	5⅝	Ex-Cell-O (.65c)	6	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
30¾	23⅛	Exchange Buffet	1	24	24	24	+ ¾
⅝	½			½	½	½	Apr15
		F					
45½	35¾	Fair Morse (½g)	6	36¼	36	36¼	+ ½
24⅞	18¾	Fajardo S (½g)	2	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	M'y 5
13⅜	11¾	Fed Lt & Tr (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr10
25¾	21½	Fed M & S (1g)	2	23¼	22¾	23¼	+1
14⅝	10⅞	Fed Mogul (¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅜
4¼	2¼	Fed Mot Truck	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
¾	⅜	Fed Wat Serv A	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr30
21½	18⅞	Fed D Str (1.40a)	1	19	19	19	M'y 2
97¾	93	Fed Str pf (4¼)	2	94½	94	94	M'y 2
14⅝	11½	Ferro Enam (1)	2	13¼	12½	13¼	+1¼
38⅛	34⅛	Fid P F I (1.60a)	3	36⅜	36	36	— ¼
18½	15¼	Firestone (½g)	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
105	101⅞	Fire T&R pf (6)	3	103	102¾	102¾	M'y 5
42½	34⅞	First N Str (2½)	6	35¾	35	35	—1
15	12⅛	Flintkote (½g)'	7	13⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
33⅞	30¼	Florence S (½g)	3	30	29⅞	30	— ¼
25¼	22	Florsheim A (2)	1	23½	23½	23½	Apr29
7	4	Follansbee Steel	3	4⅛	4	4

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 4s 54-44	111.23	111.23	111.23
1 2½s 53-49	107.12	107.12	107.12
13 2½s 54-52	103.30	103.28	103.30

Federal Farm Mortgage

10 3s 49-44	107	107	107

New York City Bonds

12 3s 80	104⅜	104¼	104⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	82½	82½	82½
44 Alleghany cv 5s 44	92⅛	91½	92⅛
22 Alleghany cv 5s 49	80	79½	80
51 Alleghany 5s 50 st	51½	50⅛	51½
2 *Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
14 Am & For P 5s 2030	56	55¼	55⅝
12 Am&GChem 5½s 49	102⅝	102⅛	102¼
5 Am Int 5½s 49	100	100	100
18 Am T&T2½s 43	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
18 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108	107¾	107⅞
10 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108	107⅞	107⅞
1 Anaconda Con 4½s50	106	106	106
2 Ann Arbor 4s55	58	58	58
5 Arm Del 4s57	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 AT&SF 4s 95	109⅛	109	109
1 At&SF aj 4s95 st	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 AT&SF 4s60	95½	95½	95½
1 AT&SF 4½s50-A 62	109	109	109
4 Atl & Cha AL 5s44	102¼	102¼	102¼
11 Atl&Birm 4s33	15½	15	15½
23 AC Line 1st4s52	79½	79¼	79¼
21 AC Line 4½s64	68	67¾	68
5 AC Line 5s45	87¼	86¾	87¼
8 Atl&Dan 2d4s48	33	32½	33
7 Atl C&WI 5s59	94	93½	94
3 B&O 1st mtg 4s48st	69	68½	69
32 B&O st A	39	38	39
22 B&O 95 st C	44⅜	44	44⅜
10 B&O 95 sh C	38½	38	38½
10 B&O 96 st F	39	38	39
243 B&O cv 60 st	29¾	28⅞	29⅛
6 B&O 4s48	68¼	68	68¼
23 B&OPLE&WV 4s51 st	57	56¾	57
20 B&O SW 50 st	49	49	49
2 Bang&Aa cn 4s51	45¾	45¾	45¾
2 Bang&Ar 5s43	86	86	86
2 Bell T Pa 5s48B	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
8 Bell T Pa 5s60C	131	130¾	130¾
1 Beth Stl 3½s52	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Beth Stl 3¼s59	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Blaw Knox 3½s50	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
34 B&M 4½s70	29⅝	29	29⅝
5 B&M 4s60	71	71	71
31 Bos&NY AirL 4s55	19¼	18⅞	19¼
3 Bkly Un G 5s45	110	110	110
1 Bkly Un G 5s50	91	91	91
20 Bkly Un Gas 5s57B	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Buf R&P 57 st	45½	45½	45½
10 Bur C R &No 5s34	63¾	63½	63¾
6 Bush Term 5s55	46	45⅞	45⅞
5 Bush T Bldg 5s60	76½	76½	76½
7 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	100½	100⅜	100⅜
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
15 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	97	97	97
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 Can Pac 4s perp	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
2 Celanese 3s 55	98¼	98¼	98¼
13 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	97	97	97
1 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	25½	25½	25½
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	13	13	13
3 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	10	10	10
1 Cen Ill Lt 3½s 66	110½	110½	110½
2 Cen New Eng 4s 61	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
66 Cen Pac 5s 60	58⅛	58⅛	58¼
22 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76¼	76⅛	76⅛
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	16	16	16
8 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	15¾	15¾	15¾
10 Certain-td 5½s 48	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
15 C&O rfg 3½s 96F	104	103¾	104
116 Chi & Alton 3s 49	18¾	17⅞	18⅛
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	85½	85½	85½
18 CB&Q 4½s 77	77	76½	77
7 CB&Q gen 4s 58	84¾	84¾	84¾
4 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93¾	93½	93¾
16 Chi & E Ill inc-97	25⅛	25	25⅛
24 Chi Gt W Inc 4½s 2038	37	37	37
8 Chi Gt W 4s 88	70	70	70
7 Chi I G L 6s 66	11	11	11
5 Chi I & L2½s 66	11	11	11
131 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10⅜	10⅛	10¼
74 CMSP&Pa15s2000	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
7 CM&SP 4¼s 89F	40	40	40
10 CM&SP 4½s 89C	30½	30½	30½
37 CM&SP 4½s 89E	39¾	39⅜	39¾
32 CM&SP gen 4s 89	39¼	38¾	38¾
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	15½	15½	15½
6 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	24½	24¼	24½
48 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	25¾	25¼	25¼
12 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	15½	15¼	15¾
11 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	15¼	15¼	15¼
14 Chi & NW 3½s 87	24	23½	24
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	42	42	42
62 CRI & P 4½s 52A	14	13⅞	14¼
109 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	12¼	11½	12¼
1 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	13¾	13½	13¾
116 CRI & P 4s 88	21½	20⅞	21¼
15 CRI & P 4s 88	18	18	18
2 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	20	20	20
54 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	13¼	12⅞	13¼
97 CRI & P rfg 4½s ct	11½	11⅜	11½
4 CTH &SE inc 5s 60	53⅞	53	53⅞
6 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	100⅝	100½	100⅞
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	95	95	95
2 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Childs Co 5s 43	32	32	32
1 Chpr Oki Co 7s 42	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
6 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
48 CCC&StL 4½s 77	60	59½	59¾
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	78	78	78
1 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	55½	55½	55½
1 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	78	77½	78
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	84½	84¼	84½
10 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	86½	86¼	86½
6 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	78⅝	78⅜	78⅝
79 Col P & I 5s 70	9	9	9
69 Col & So 4½s 80	24⅞	24	24⅞
6 Columbia G 5s 52 My	103⅜	103¼	103¼
17 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103¼	103¼
1 Col&So Oh El 3½s 70	106½	106½	106½
1 Coml Mack Inc 6Ds'36	57	57	57
1 Comwlth Edis 3½s 58	114	113¾	114
1 Con Edis 3¼s 65	108⅜	108¼	108¾
8 Con Edis 3½s 48	106	105¾	105¾
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105	105	105
1 Con Rys 4s 54	25	25	25
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108⅜	108¼	108¼
37 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105	104¼	105
5 Crane 2¾s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	19	19	19
1 Curtis Pub 3s '55	97¾	97¾	97¾
140 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	56½	55⅞	56⅛
3 D & R G 4½s'36	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
9 D & R G 4s'36	13	12⅞	13
6 D & R G West 5s '78	13	13	13
3 Det Ed 4s '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Det Ed 3½s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Det Ed 3s '75	104⅝	104¼	104¼
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107¼	106¾	107¼
5 E TenV&G cn 5s '56	98½	98½	98½
10 El Paso & SW 5s '65	65	64	65

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
198 Erie rfg 5s '67	25⅞	24¾	25⅛
59 Erie rfg 5s '75	25¼	24¾	25¼
25 Erie 1st 4s '96	91¾	91	91¾
12 Erie gen lien 4s '96	53½	53¼	53½
52 Erie cv 4s '53 A	48	48	48
12 Erie cv 4s '53 B	48	48	48
5 Erie & Jers 5s '55	93	93	93
3 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	106½	106½	106½
5 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 Fla E Cst 5s 74	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	88	88	88
1 Ga&Ala cn 5s 45	14	14	14
4 Ga Car&Nor 6s 34	22½	22½	22½
2 Goth Slik Ho 5s 46	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	107	107	107
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76D	93	93	93
15 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	93¾	93½	93¾
68 Gt Nor 4s 46G	103¼	102⅞	103¼
4 Gt Nor 4s 46H	98½	98	98½
17 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	84	83¾	84
4 G Bay & W deb A	62½	62½	62½
14 G 2Bay & W deb B	8	7⅞	8
2 Gulf M&N 5s 50	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
3 B Gulf M&N 5½s 50	92	91½	91½
3 Gulf M&Oh 4h 75	73½	73⅛	73⅜
4 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	49½	49	49½
3 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	85	85	85
1 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 44	93	93	93
6 Houst'nOilTex 4½s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	30¼	30¼	30¼
23 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¼	44	44
8 Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	99¼	99¼	99¼
20 Nat Gt Nor 4s 56	16	16	16
15 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	15½	15½	15½
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	42¾	41½	42
5 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	85	85	85
3 Int Paper 6s 55	104	104	104
3 Int Papers 5s 47	103½	103½	103½
2 Int Rys C rm 5s 72	79½	79½	79½
20 Int TexC 4½s 52	41¾	41¾	41¾
12 Int T&T 5s 55	43½	43¼	43¼
35 James&FxClea 4s 59	55¾	55½	55¾
33 Jones&LaughSt 3¼s61	98⅜	98	98⅞
40 KSPts&Mem 4s 36	46	45¾	46
8 KSPts&M 4s 36 ct	45	44⅞	45
13 KCSouth 5s 50	75½	75	75½
1 Keith (BF) 6s 46	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 KyInt T 4½s 61pl	90½	90½	90½
3 Kresge Found 3s 50	104	104	104
10 Lac Gas 6s 42A	56⅛	56	56
11 Lac Gas 5½s 52	63	63	63
8 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	63¼	62¾	63¼
1 Lac Gas 5s 42	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 LS&MS 3½s 97	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
5 Lautaro Uit inc 75	27	27	27
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	69¾	69¾	69¾
2 Leh C&N 4s6 54C	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74st	44	43⅞	44
14 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	47¾	47	47¾
6 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	48	47¾	48
14 Lehigh Val 5s 2003st	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
38 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32½	31¾	32⅛
44 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29¾	29	29⅞
24 Leh Val Terml 5s 51	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105½	105½	105½
2 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	99½	99	99½
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97¼	97¼	97¼
16 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	86¾	86½	86¾
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
21 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	88	87⅞	88
10 Louis&N 3½s 53	105	104⅞	104⅞
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52	51½	52
3 ManitowGB&N3½s 41	31⅜	31	31⅜
78 McKess&Rob5½s 50	112¾	112½	112¾
1 MctEd 4½s 68	110⅞	110¾	110⅞
8 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107	106⅞	106⅞
1 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	40	40	40
15 MSP&SSMarie5s 38	12¼	12	12¼
36 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	11½	11½	12
91 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11¾	11¼	11¾
2 Mo-Ill 5s 59	86	86	86
218 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	30½	30	30½
55 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	11¼	10⅝	11
18 M-K-T 4½s 78	27⅜	27	27⅜
173 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40	38⅝	39⅞
34 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	26½	25⅞	26½
5 MoPac cv 5½s 49	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
58 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	25	24¾	25
132 MoPac 5s 77 F	25¼	25¼	25¼
19 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	25¾	25¾	25¾
10 MoPac 5s 80 H	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
129 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	25	25	25
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	24	24	24
17 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2¼	2¼	2¼
17 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
1 MonWPaPbSv4¼s 81	110½	110½	110½
1 MonWPaPbSv 6s 65	112½	112½	112½
53 MontPow 3¾s 66	105¾	105½	105¾
53 Mor&Essex 5s 55	42¼	42	42
21 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	38½	38	38½
50 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	43¾	42½	43⅜
38 MountStT&T 3¾s 68	108¼	108¼	108¼
27 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104	103¾	104
3 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¼	103	103¼
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	57½	57½	57½
3 NewEng T&T 5s 52	122½	122½	122½
3 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	106	106	106
2 N Ori & NE 4½s'52	71	71	71
3 N Ori Term 4s'53	74	74	74
37 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	45	44⅞	45
20 NO Tex&M 5s'35 A	38	38	38
10 NO Tex&M 5s'35 A ct	36½	36½	36½
21 NO Tex&M 5s'54 B	45¾	45⅜	45¾
1 NO Tex&M 5s B '54 ct	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
2 NO Tex&M 4½s'56	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
5 NY & Putnam 4s'93	51¾	51¾	51¾
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68	67¼	68
200 NYC 4½s 2013 A	62	60⅞	61¾
21 NYC cn 4s'98	66¾	66	66½
10 NYC 3¾s'46	94½	94¼	94½
4 NYC cv 3¼s'52	64½	64½	64½
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 NYC M Cen 3½s'98	63¼	63	63
50 NYChi&StL 6s'41	99¼	98⅞	99¼
68 NYChi&StL 5¼s'74 A	76¾	75½	76¾
217 NYChi&StL 4½s'78	65	64½	65
28 NY Chi&StL 4s'46	95¼	94	95¼
3 N Y Connect 3½s'65	100¾	100¼	100¾
1 NY Dock cv 5s'47	65½	65½	65½
6 NY Dock Co 4s'51	60	60	60
2 NY Edis 3¼s'66	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 NY Lack&W 4½s'73	59½	59½	59½
10 NY Lack&W 4s'73 A	56¼	56	56¼
98 NYNH&H cv 6s'40	29½	29	29½
41 NYNH&H 6s 48'40	45½	45	45½
31 NYNH&H 4½s'67	28½	28	28½
3 NYNH&H 4s'47	26¼	26	26¼
3 NYNH&H 4s'57	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
10 NY O&W gen 4s'55	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
5 NY Steam 3½s'63	106½	106½	106½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Niagara Fls P 3½s'66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 NL&O Pow 5s 55A	109½	109½	109½
4 Niag Sh Cc 5½s 50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10 Norf Sou 5s 61A	22	22	22
1 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	22	22	22
3 Norf&W 4s 96	126	126	126
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104	104	104
10 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104¼	104¼	104¼
95 Nor Pac 6s 2047	70	69⅝	70
11 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	60	60	60
7 Nor Pac 5s 2047	60¼	60	60
16 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	57¼	57	57
8 Nor Pac 4s 97	79¼	78½	79¼
27 Nor Pac 3s 2047	46½	46½	46½
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109½	109⅛	109⅛
3 Ont Pw N Fall 5s 43	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Ontario Tran 5s 45	103	103	103
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	82	81¾	82
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
4 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	108½	108½	108½
5 Pen P&L 3½s60	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Pen RR gen 5s68	113½	113½	113½
5 Pen RR cn 4½s60	121¾	121½	121¾
19 Pen RR gen 4½s65	106⅞	106½	106⅞
5 Pen RR 4½sdeb 70	96½	96½	96½
3 Pen RR gen 4¼s81	102⅝	102¾	102¾
36 Pere Marq 4½s80	72	71½	72
10 Pere Marq cv 6s	70	69¾	70
6 Phelps Dodge 3½s52	106¾	106½	106½
1 Phil Bal&W 5s74	119	119	119
2 Phila Co 5s67	106	105⅞	106
4 Phil Elec 3½s67	110¼	110¼	110¼
21 Ph Rd C&I cv 6s49	53¼	53¼	53¼
5 Ph Rd C&I 5s73	19⅜	19¼	19⅜
39 Phillips Pet 1¾s51	101¼	100¼	101½
2 PCC&St L 5s75B	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 PCC&St L 4½s77	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Pitt Coke&I 4½s52	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Pitt Steel 4½s50	100	99⅞	100
6 Pitts & W Va 4½s58A	54	53⅞	53⅞
14 Pitts & W Va 4½s 59B	54	53½	54
8 Pitt&WVa4½s60C	54½	53½	54½
25 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82¼	82	82
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95¾	95¾	95¾
8 Readg 4½s 97 A	83¾	83	83
8 Readg 4½s 97 B	83¾	83	83
1 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	104½	104½	104½
2 Republic Stl 5½s 54	105½	105½	105½
8 Republic Stl 4½s 61	103½	103½	103½
6 Republic Stl 4½s 56	104	103¾	103¾
14 Rir Gr West 1st 4s 39	44½	44	44½
1 Rid G W cl 4s 49	10	10	10
12 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	15⅜	15	15⅜
5 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 60	87	87	87
11 StLIM&S4sR&G33	68¼	68	68
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	73¼	73¼	73¼
59 St L S F 5s 50 B	15½	15¼	15¼
1 St L S F 4½s 78	15½	15¼	15¼
32 StLSF4½s78ct st	15	14¾	15
99 St LSF 4s 50 A	13⅞	13⅝	13¾
9 St ISF 4s 50A ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
8 St LSW 5s 52	28½	28½	28½
41 St LSW rfg 5s 53	18¼	17⅞	17⅞
12 St LSW 1st 4s 89	75½	75¼	75½
35 StP&KCShL4½s41	10	9¾	10
65 SA&A Pass 4s 43	94	94¼	94
30 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7½	7⅜	7⅜
1 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
23 Sea A L 4s 50 st	12	12	12⅜
15 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4⅞	4½	4⅞
9 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	4¼	4¼	4⅜
5 Sea-AlFla6s35Act	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
14 Shell Un 2½s 54	97¼	97	97⅛
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105	105	105
5 So Bell T&T 3s 79	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 Sou Kraft 4¼s 46	102	102	102
130 Sou Pac 4½s 68	55½	55	55½
47 Sou Pac 4½s 81	55¾	54⅞	55⅜
50 So Pac 4½s 69	55⅜	54⅞	55⅜
72 So Pac rfg 4s 55	70⅞	69⅞	70⅞
146 So Pac clt 4s 49	53⅜	52¾	53⅜
120 So Pac 3¾s 46	72	71⅜	71¾
221 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	56½	55¾	56½
1 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	87⅜	87⅛	87⅜
35 South Ry 6½s 81	89	88½	89
31 South Ry gen 6s 56	84½	84¼	84½
16 South Ry cn 5s 94	93½	93	93½
93 South Ry gen 5s 56	66¾	64¾	65
1 SW Bell Tel 3½s 64	111	111	111
7 Stand Oil N J 4s 61	104⅛	104	104
7 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
3 Studebaker cv 6s 45	103¼	103	103
1 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	93	93	93
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
17 Tex Corp 3s 59	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Texa&N Orl 5s 43	94	94	94
2 Texa&Pac 5s 77B	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
7 Texa&Pac 5s 79 C	73¾	73¾	73¾
4 Texa&Pac 5s 80D	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	100	100	100
24 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17½	17¼	17¼
1 Third Ave 4s 60	56	55¾	56
1 T StL&W 4s 50	76	76	76
3 Union Oil Cay 3s 59	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
7 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111½	111½	111½
4 Un Pac 3½s 80	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Un Pac 3½s 71	98½	98¼	98¼
2 Un Pac 3½s 70	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 Un NJ RRCan 4s 44	108½	108½	108½
3 Un Stockyds 4¼s 1	95½	95¾	95⅞
5 US Steel 2.25s 51	100¾	100¾	100¾
25 US Steel 2.60s 54	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	103	103	103
21 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	13¾	13½	13½
75 Wabash 1st 5s 39	61½	60¾	61½
2 Wabash 2d 5s 39	19⅜	19¼	19¼
22 Wabash 5s 80 D	12¼	12	12
4 Wabash Oma 3½s 41	9¾	9¾	9¾
7 Wabash 5s 76 B	12	12	12
25 Wabash 4½s 78C	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 WabashT&Chi4s41	56	55	56
2 Walwrth 4s 55	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Warren Bros 6s 41	56¾	56¾	56¾
15 West Shore 4s 2361	54⅜	54	54⅜
6 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	50	50	50
5 Weste Md 3½s 76A	104	103¾	103¾
7 Westn Md 4s 52	93½	93	93¼
27 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	29⅜	29¼	29¼
30 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	28⅞	28¼	28⅞
9 Western Un 5s 51	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
5 Western Un 5s 67	82⅜	82	82
6 Western Un 4½s 50	80	79¾	80
14 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105½	105¼	105½
43 Wis Cen 4s 49	37	36⅜	36¾
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	11½	11½	11½
10 Wisc El Pow 3½s 66	109¾	109½	109¾
7 Young S&T 3¾s 60	98¼	98	98¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Agr M Bk Col 6s 48	23	23	23
6 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	60⅝	60⅜	60⅝
5 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	60½	60½	60½

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations obtain as of a period between 11:30 a. m. and 2:15 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5½	6½
American Hardware Co	22	24½
American Locker Co A	11	
American Manufactur

Closer Ties Between Americas Are Stressed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Exemplification of closer ties between the nations of the western hemisphere was had here following the arrival in New York of prominent educational and naval leaders of South America yesterday.

Among these were Dr. Carlos Salamanca, member of the Bolivian Congress and professor of law at the University of Cochabamba, and Admiral Jose Guisasola, Chief of the General Staff of the Argentine Navy.

Dr. Salamanca, on invitation of the United States Government, is here to make a three-month tour of educational centers. He said he hoped to clear up points of misunderstanding between his country and the United States.

"The one weak link in the good neighbor policy," he said, "is Bolivia. It is hoped that during my visit in Washington some of the points of misunderstanding may be cleared up so that improved and mutually satisfactory relations between our two countries may be established."

Admiral Guisasola is here at the invitation of the United States Navy Department. He is accompanied by Señora Guisasola and their daughter, his aide, Capt. D. Teodoro Hartung, and his secretary, Guillermo M. Sanchez Sorondo. The party will leave here for Washington tomorrow.

Among other arrivals was a group of 12 educators and journalists from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace who have been making a two-month tour of South American republics.

Simultaneously, naval chiefs and officers of 11 American republics, whom Admiral Guisasola will join tomorrow, arrived in Washington today on a good-will tour of the United States as guests of Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations. They will travel by air from coast to coast and return to their respective countries from Miami, Fla., on May 24.

South America Faces Nazi 'Trade' Invasion

Continued from Page 1

origins. The Britain of Canning desired to prevent Spain from reasserting control over Hispanic America, just as the Britain of Churchill desires to see the Americas as a whole independent of Nazi control.

Nazi Germany, on the other hand, views the Monroe Doctrine as something to be smashed at the first opportunity.

What If Britain Loses

A few figures from the new Inter-American Statistical Yearbook, English, Portuguese, and French—show what a bludgeon over South America would be placed in Nazi hands by the downfall of Britain.

Understanding of these figures requires the realization that every South American country, without exception, sustains its national economy by means of exporting raw materials or products closely related to the soil.

None of these countries could carry on without exports. Unlike the United States, they cannot rely on a large internal market. Even the most industrialized among them—Brazil and Argentina—are heavy exporters of farm produce.

Also, the United States normally purchases nearly all that it can use from South America. While some increases could be made, there is no possibility that the entire current of South American exports could be turned northward, even if meat, wheat, corn, and cotton interests of the United States temporarily relaxed their opposition. Such a way out is unnatural, and so is not a real way out.

Exports to Europe

But South American exports to Europe are not only well established, they are natural. Europe needs Argentine meat and wheat, as well as Brazilian cotton and Chilean copper.

With the foregoing in thought, deep significance attaches to the percentages of total exports normally sent to Europe. Figures are for 1937 unless otherwise indicated.

Bolivia is highest, with 90.7 per cent. (1938) Tin exports to England for smelting there loom large in this total.

Argentina, with a far greater volume of trade, depends on Europe to the extent of 73.1 per cent.

Chile is next, with 63.6 per cent.

Venezuela, while nominally sending only 10.9 per cent of its exports to Europe, sends 72.2 per cent, almost entirely oil, to the Netherlands islands of Curaçao and Aruba for refining. Since most of this oil eventually finds its way to Europe, and is not likely to find a market in the oil-rich United States, Venezuela's actual dependence on Europe may be conservatively estimated at 60 per cent.

Uruguay's Figures

Then come Uruguay with 58.3 per cent, Peru with 52.6 per cent, Brazil with 50 per cent, Paraguay, 44.8 per cent, Ecuador, 41.4 per cent (1938), and Colombia, 31.2 per cent.

These figures include the United Kingdom, since the British market would be used for pressure purposes if the Nazis had control of it. In event of a stalemate peace in Europe, with the Nazis controlling the Continent, and Britain still in the Islands, Berlin would control reduced but still sizable proportions of the South American export market.

The figures are: Bolivia, 28.2 per cent; Argentina, 44 per cent; Chile, 44.1 per cent; Venezuela, 54.6 per cent; Uruguay, 34.2 per cent; Peru, 29.8 per cent; Brazil, 40.9 per cent; Paraguay, 34.1 per cent; Ecuador, 36.7 per cent; and Colombia, 30.7 per cent.

Comparison With U. S.

Against these minimum percentages that would accrue to the Reich as a by-product of victory or a stalemate peace in Europe, the United States falls short in all but two countries. These are Colombia, where 56.6 per cent compares with Germany's potential of from 30.7 to 31.2 per cent, and Ecuador, where the United States has 37.7 per cent against the Reich's 36.7 per cent. But if the British Isles were conquered, the Reich's total in Ecuador's exports would go to 41.4 per cent.

In the other countries, Germany's trade grip on South America would exceed the United States percentage by these figures, assuming defeat of Britain: Argentina, 60.3 per cent of total exports; Brazil, 13.8 per cent; Bolivia, 86.1 per cent; Chile, 41.1 per cent; Paraguay, 37 per cent; Peru, 30.4 per cent; Uruguay, 44.2 per cent; and Venezuela, 46.3 per cent.

Is it any wonder that the South American countries are being careful how they act toward Nazi Germany until they are sure whether Berlin may not be turning the valves of foreign trade by which these countries live?

New Economic Threat

While United States purchases from South America are larger than those of any other single nation, they do not match the combined purchasing power of Europe. This is the new economic threat against the Western Hemisphere, a threat nonexistent before Naziism swept over Europe.

Anyone still dwelling in the fancied security of wide oceans, and relying on the difficulty an aggressor would face in sending warships to attack the Americas, must reckon with the potential trade offensive against South America.

It is not a question of whether these countries want to go along with the United States. It is a question of whether they would be able to do so under Nazi trade pressures.

The fact that these dangers to the Western Hemisphere have not yet materialized in no way diminishes their gravity. A little foresight would have saved many nations from drinking the bitter draught that fills the cups of subjugated peoples under Nazi domination.

The pattern of Nazi aggression against the Western Hemisphere through trade is set, waiting only on the fall of Britain.

No long interval would be granted to the United States for preparation to meet this subtle and potent invasion. Warships could not stop the invasion so long as it confined itself to peaceful trade. Yet beneath the cover of that trade Nazi Germany would steadily undermine the Monroe Doctrine, the Pan-American system, and every interest of the United States in South America.

Governments living by sufferance of Berlin could hardly refuse the granting of secret military concessions. So the Western Hemisphere, safe for more than a century under the Monroe Doctrine, has no assurance of either security or peace while Naziism persists.

The issue before the United States in South America is clear, but the answer lies in Europe, not in South America.

American Entente Proposed

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 6 (AP)—A customs union embracing North and South America and an alliance between these nations and the British Empire were suggested today by a student of Pan-American affairs as means to "defend the tradition of democracy in this hemisphere."

Dr. Ethel B. Dietrich, Professor of Economics and Sociology at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., told the American Association of University Women in a prepared address that the Pan-American Association should not "be a restrictive or offensive alliance designed to isolate the Western Hemisphere, but a powerful organization to 'build resistance' to hostile world forces and to defend the democratic way of life."

Dr. Dietrich recommended purchasing solely from Latin-American markets such products as cacao, cheese, sugar, wool, hides, and long-staple cotton; lowering tariffs on Latin-American goods; and giving special aid to industries "which provide complementary trade," such as tin, tungsten, and rubber.

"An alliance with the British Empire would go far to lessen the deficiencies of a Hemisphere economy and to reduce surpluses," she continued. "It would, moreover, bring together most of the nations of the world which have a democratic heritage.

"While it is my fervent hope that such an entente cordiale may result from our present close collaboration, . . . such an alliance should be negotiated between two ententes, the British Empire and the Pan-American Association."

Production Is Safeguard, Mrs. Roosevelt Declares

SEATTLE, Wash., May 6 (AP)—Speaking to the accompaniment of riveting machines, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told apprentices at the Boeing aircraft factory that "the more defense production we have the more chance we have of keeping out of any disastrous war of the future."

She stood with a four-motored bomber as a background. To the fuselage workmen had taped a United States flag.

University in Richmond Names Negro President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Dr. J. Malcus Ellison, Professor of Philosophy and since March Executive Vice-President of Virginia Union University here, will become the first Negro president of the institution when he assumes office June 15.

He will succeed Dr. William J. Clark who is retiring to concentrate on theological instruction.

U. S. Acts on Slugs; Gets Indictments

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP)—The United States Government obtained indictments against seven men in a nation-wide drive to stem the flow of slugs which Secret Service agents estimated cost vending machine operators $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 yearly.

United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa said that the Government regarded slugs used in lieu of currency as counterfeits and that the men were indicted under mail fraud statutes. He said other indictments would follow.

A spokesman for the Secret Service said that thousands of the slugs, manufactured so as to conform in weight and size with five- and ten-cent pieces, had been confiscated since the campaign against them began last January.

Mr. Correa said the defendants sold the slugs through the medium of advertisements, charging $1 for 50 "fully guaranteed slugs" of the nickel size and $1.25 for 50 of the dime size.

Radio Call for Flowers Answered by Mother

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark. (AP)—Sergeant John L. Hixon of Atchison, Kan., chanced to mention on a radio program that he longed for the sight of the spring flowers blooming in his home State.

A few days later the postman brought a big box of daffodils and bluebells—sent by a listener, his mother.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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MANUFACTURER'S agent (electrical), est. 15 yrs., Southern California, calling on utilities, aircraft and general industrial; can handle additional line of electrical equipment or accessories. Box B-6, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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WANTED—Man to act as chauffeur-butler-general houseman; experienced, well trained. Write Box R-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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SHERMAN, CONN., New England farmhouse, 12 rooms, bath and extra lavatory; all modern conveniences including heat; recently redecorated; beautiful setting on private lake; 3 acres; accessible year-round; 1¾ hours from New York City; $12,000, terms. F. E. EVANS, Gaylordsville, Conn.

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(Continued.)

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N. Y. C., 231 West 69th St. (63)—LIGHT, sunny rooms, comfortable beds, homelike; $6-$8; meals if desired; elevator. SU 7-7493.

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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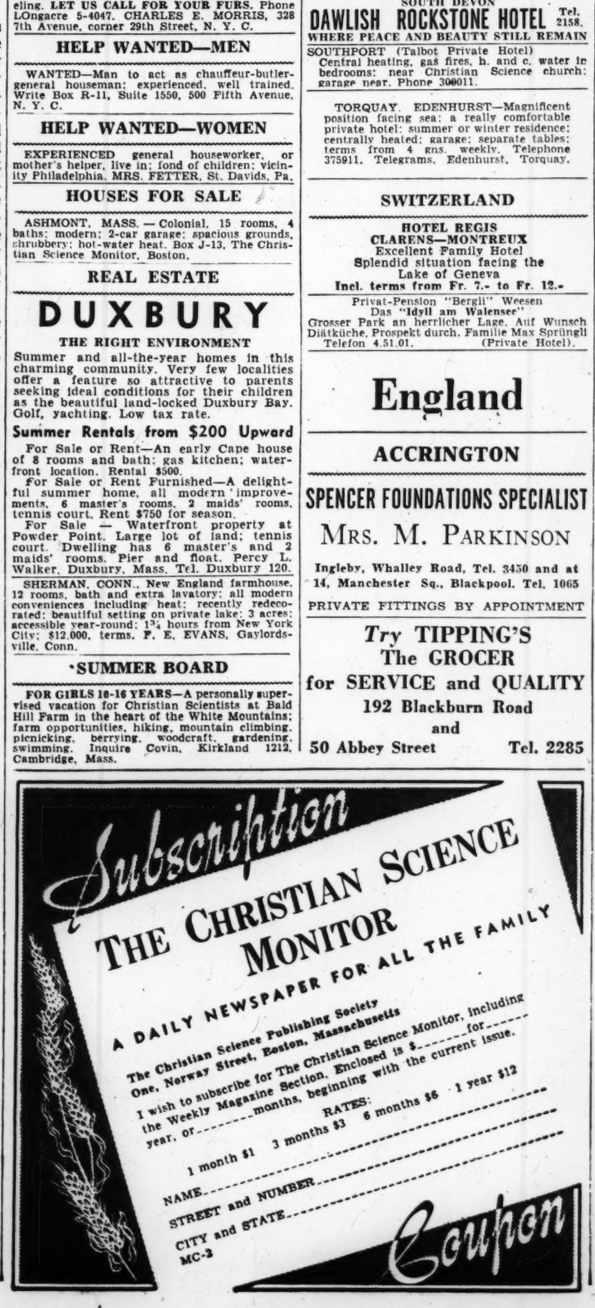
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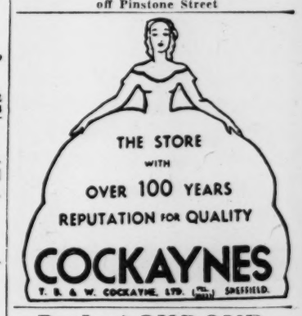

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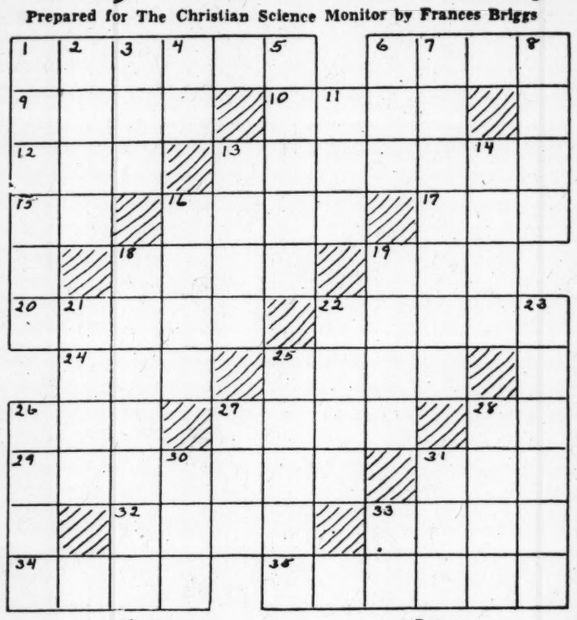
Daily Features Page

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Dick Whittington became Lord Mayor of what place?
6—What is a musical instrument of percussion?
9—What river flows through Munich?
10—Oberlin College is in what State?
12—To perform diligently.
13—What place was home of famous violin makers in 17th century?
15—Toward.
16—Short for Catherine.
17—What Peruvian coin is so called for the radiant sun which is its device?
18—Who invaded Italy under Alaric (sing.)?
19—Devoured.
20—What are made in a nailery?
22—Shallow spoon is what?
24—What prefix signifies "in behalf of"?
25—What animal is associated with Goldilocks?
26—Grassy meadow is what?
27—What is a comparatively thick plate or slice of anything?
28—Civil Service (abbr.).
29—What is the American flying squirrel?
31—What is a river of Chile?
32—Toward the mouth.
33—If you emulated Johanna Gadski, you would do what?
34—What is painted in stripes and erected as a sign by a barber?
35—What was first name of Field, American poet?

Down

1—What British merchant and sportsman was frequent challenger for America cup?
2—Kirsten Flagstad was born in what city?
3—What is a negative vote?
4—Debtor (abbr.).
5—If you were in Madison, Wis., in what direction would you travel to reach Portage?
6—What is an antonym of "bright"?
7—A bird that loudly announces the dawn.
8—What is an ingredient used to make a johnnycake?
11—What is an exclamation used to call attention or to incite?
13—What creatures fought at Kilkenny?
14—Christmas carol is what?
16—What is a folk dance known from the Balkans to Siberia?
18—What is another name for the fire opal?
19—Who was Jezebel's husband?
21—What creatures are Tarzan's friends?
22—What is first name of O'Casey, Irish playwright?
23—Who was author of "Gil Blas"?
25—What is one of arms of a centrifugal fan?
26—What is used to produce artificial light?
27—Mineral spring is what?
28—What is the Nutmeg State (abbr.)?
30—100 square meters equal what?
31—To be situated.
33—Solicitor General (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Unsatisfactory

One night, just before the rise of the curtain on a new play, Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree supplied a stagehand with a cue, which upon hearing he was to follow up with the sound of thunder. The cue was presently spoken, but instead of the proper sound there came noises resembling a series of pistol shots.

"What do you mean by making such sounds?" Sir Herbert demanded after the play. "They weren't a bit like thunder!"

"I'm sorry, sir," replied the stagehand, "but what with the storming and thundering going on outside I couldn't hear you when you gave your cue."—Montreal Star.

The Rejection

The young author sent the manuscript of a book he had written to the literary editor asking him for his opinion of it, and mentioned that he had several other irons in the fire. "Put this with the other irons," came back the brief reply.

Daily Quotation

THE way to gain a good reputation is to endeavor to be what you desire to be.—SOCRATES.

Party Fun

Which Form?

1. Which form complies?
2. Which form does things?
3. Which form makes better?
4. Which form is ceremonial?
5. Which form changes things?
6. Which form is out of shape?
7. Which form is wedge-shaped?
8. Which form gives information?
9. Which form was in times past?
10. Which form is like others of a class?
11. Which form is a raised part of a floor?
12. Which form is an island producing the world's camphor?

Answers

1—Conform. 2—Perform. 3—Reform. 4—Formal. 5—Transform. 6—Deform. 7—Cuneiform. 8—Inform. 9—Former. 10—Uniform. 11—Platform. 12—Formosa.

Brevities

Indianapolis News: Pity the poor Federal employees in Washington who may have to add up $3,500,000,000 more in taxes.

Punch ©: Owing to the censorship, people will this summer have to give up the practice of buying a newspaper to find out when we are having a heat wave.

Portland Oregonian: In the West a fair co-ed confesses she hasn't paid for a dinner since September last. This answers a reader's query in the same issue, "What is the food value of dates?"

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. It is one of the British West Indies.
2. North of Puerto Rico; 30,096 feet.
3. In the United States and Canada, a ranch with all the conveniences of a hotel, run for visitors who wish to enjoy western outdoor life without hardship.
4. Lynn and Saugus, Massachusetts, in 1913.
5. A dam of the Panama Canal; 8,000 feet long.
6. A fashionable and well-known street in New York City.
7. A city in northwestern New Mexico.
8. The wooden shoe worn by French peasants.
9. Silver certificates.
10. Santiago, Chile.

FACTS AND FIGURES

THE WAR HAS CUT OFF JAVA'S FAMOUS BATIK INDUSTRY FROM GETTING ITS ACCUSTOMED SPECIAL GERMAN DYES

THE MAYFLOWER AND THE SPEEDWELL IN DARTMOUTH HARBOR, FROM AN OLD PRINT.

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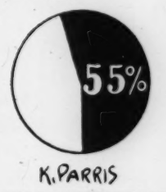


K. PARRIS

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Automobile Can Run on Liquid Coal?

Experiments have indicated the possibility that research may have opened the way for coal producers to find a market for "fines"—coal so finely divided as as to be at present a waste product at the mines.

Demonstrations have shown that it is possible to drive a standard stock model automobile on a combination of specially prepared and ground coal and liquid fuel without any changes in carburetor or in the ignition system, with the exception of removal of one filter.

Three types of liquid coal have been used in experiments. In each the coal was ground to a fineness of 300 to 500 mesh, and these minute particles held in colloidal suspension in a liquid fuel.

In one type of liquid coal, the coal was held in suspension in a mixture of gasoline, fuel oil, and lubricating oil. A second type used a suspension of coal in Diesel oil. A third type used a form of range oil with a light fraction of hydrocarbons as the liquid in which the coal was suspended.

For use in an automobile, the liquid coal was carried in an auxiliary tank. The automobile was then started in the usual way on gasoline. After being operated on gasoline long enough to bring the engine up to normal driving heat, the supply of gasoline was cut off and the liquid coal fed to the carburetor. From that point on, the car ran on liquid coal and, in the tests made, turned in a very satisfactory performance, showing no undue strain or sluggishness.

During the course of its development, this new fuel (which may very literally be designated as "coal-oil") was tried in many different types of oil burners commonly used for heating homes and other buildings. Tests indicate that the heat value of liquid coal is greater per cubic foot than that of either the coal or the oil alone.

If these two uses for liquid coal become general, the mine owners will no longer have a problem in "fines," which previously they often could not give away, let alone sell.

—W. P. Keasbey

A Verse for Today . . .

Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand.—EPH. 6:13.

Daily Anecdote

Impossible

To George Stephenson is commonly awarded the honor of first constructing a railroad for general transportation. Three years elapsed from the commencement of the work, and those interested began to be impatient. They wished—as was natural—for some returns from the vast amount of capital they had invested.

"Now George," said an investor one day, "you must get on with the railway, and have it finished without further delay. We must really have it ready for opening by the first day of January."

"It is impossible," said Stephenson.

"Impossible! I wish I could get Napoleon at you. He would tell you that there is no such word as impossible."

"Tush! Don't speak to me of Napoleon. Give me men, money and materials and I will do what Napoleon couldn't do—drive a railroad from Liverpool to Manchester over Chat Moss."

Where Would You Find—

1. The country to which Barbados belongs?
2. The greatest depth in the Atlantic Ocean?
3. A dude ranch?
4. The cities between which the first United States airmail was flown?
5. Gatun Dam?
6. Park Avenue?
7. Albuquerque?
8. A sabot?
9. The type of United States currency on which the serial numbers and seal are printed in blue?
10. The South American city which celebrated its 400th anniversary in 1941?

(Answers appear on this page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Cow on the Track*

By LE PELLEY

COWS CERTAINLY SPEND A LOT OF TIME EATING !
OF COURSE
WHENEVER I SEE A COW, IT REMINDS ME OF A RAILROAD !
WHY SHOULD A COW REMIND YOU OF A RAILROAD ?
IT'S JUST CHEW, CHEW, CHEW ALL DAY LONG !
NOW LISTEN, BUD ....
YOU'D BETTER GET ON A CHOO-CHOO

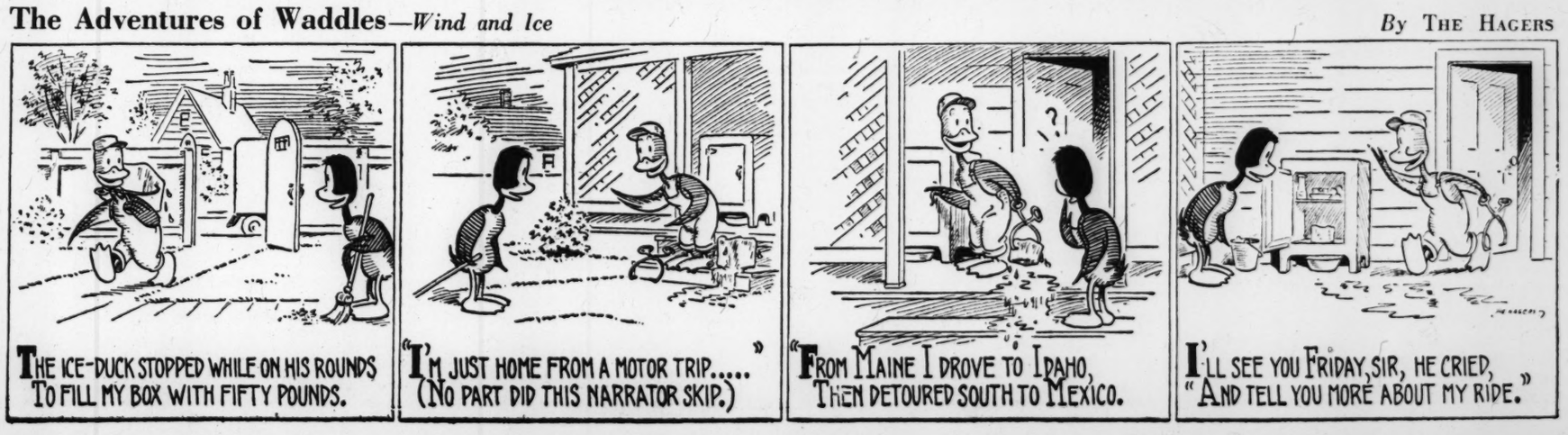
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Can Wait!*

By RODGERS

In spite of all his scrubbing the Boss wasn't quite satisfied with my dog house
"What it really needs is a fresh coat of paint," he said —
But if I do that you won't be able to use it for a few more days —"
?
"That's all right with me!" I wagged —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Wind and Ice*

By THE HAGERS


THE ICE-DUCK STOPPED WHILE ON HIS ROUNDS TO FILL MY BOX WITH FIFTY POUNDS.
"I'M JUST HOME FROM A MOTOR TRIP....." (NO PART DID THIS NARRATOR SKIP.)
"FROM MAINE I DROVE TO IDAHO, THEN DETOURED SOUTH TO MEXICO.
I'LL SEE YOU FRIDAY, SIR, HE CRIED, "AND TELL YOU MORE ABOUT MY RIDE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Road to Belfast

The poets will sing it one day: how along the roads past Skerries, past Drogheda, Dundalk and Newry, past Armagh and Down Patrick, northward and northward the sons of Eire rolled. Belfast was burning. Hated Belfast? Irish Belfast! When an Irishman sees his own kind assaulted by another breed, it is hard for him to think in terms of "a private fight."

And it is not a private fight, this in which Nazi airmen blasted Belfast, capital of Northern Ireland in a week-end raid. Some Irishmen have known this from the beginning: Remember the story of the man rebuked by a superior for some act which might not be neutral? The man said, with a brogue it would have been good to hear: "I know, I know. But who is it we're neutral against?" He knew.

But the enmity between the North and South of Ireland, and the hatred some Irish folk feel toward Britain, have resulted in policies which could be safe for Irishmen only if the present world struggle were actually a private fight. These policies deny Britain the use of naval bases in Eire, though this denial threatens the stand of a people who now hold the last barrier against Nazi domination of all Europe, including Eire.

But such policies are no more short-sighted than the policies of many a State now enclosed in the Nazi concentration camp of nations. They are hardly more shortsighted than the attitudes of Americans who, committed to defend Canada as part of their own system of national defense, yet suppose they can risk the fall of Britain.

There is little love wasted between Dublin and Belfast. It is possible that orders to help save Belfast were given and executed because many partisans of Dublin live in the neighborhood of the northern capital, and that Dublin's sympathies and aid were intended chiefly for these. But that only sharpens the point of the story. The attacks of Hitlerism have put all Irishmen in the same boat, as they have put all freemen on the same front. To save the friends of Eire in Belfast, firefighters from Dublin had to help save other friends of freedom. Dublin's humane effort inevitably reduced the effectiveness of a Nazi military assault. Humaneness forced Eire to become momentarily a part of the defense against Nazism.

Years ago this newspaper published a series of editorials employing the fire-fighting symbol to illustrate the world's need for collective action against international arson. Some months ago President Roosevelt used the symbolism of lending a neighbor a hose when his house is on fire in order to help protect one's own. That symbolism became actuality along the roads to Belfast last Sunday night.

The future of Irishmen, and all other free men, depends on preserving free civilization against the Nazi terror. It is time for us all to take the road to Belfast and to follow it to its logical conclusions. This means risks. But Dublin went to Belfast's aid despite Nazi threats that such action might bring penalties for unneutrality. With the way so clearly marked by the incendiary bombs of Nazi ambition, a little Irish impetuosity might properly season the caution with which free men are now planning to quench the fires of dictatorship and aggression.

Master of Letters

Seventy-eight thousand "letters to the editor" expressed Charles Hooper's faith in the power of the press, and his sense of individual responsibility. He devoted forty-eight years of his lifetime to the writing of letters to newspapers, most of them from Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. "It is my aim," he once said, "to expose error, correct abuses and to reform evils, especially in the fields of religion and morality."

But he wrote on many other subjects. He was a frequent contributor to The Christian Science Monitor. At one time he wrote: "The United States is known to its southern neighbors as 'the Colossus of the North.' It were well for it to use its influence, not for its own aggrandizement, but for their help." That advice preceded the Good Neighbor Policy by several years.

His chosen occupation could have brought him very little of this world's goods. But it evidently held special rewards for a man with confidence in the power of a right idea and in his fellowmen's devotion to decency and the general good.

On Hitler's List?

Somebody said that the "America First" Committee should change its name to the "America Next" Committee.

A "Cooling-Off" Period

Taking time to think has solved many a strike or lockout and prevented other industrial disputes from reaching the shutdown stage. The so-called "cooling-off period" embodied in the Vinson bill before the House of Representatives involves more than merely a space for the disputants to recover their tempers; it would allow more time for the ordinary processes of collective bargaining to function without disrupting the productive processes, and would permit an opportunity for public opinion to intervene if necessary.

Under such a provision there has been no important strike on American railroads since 1926. The Railway Labor Act adopted that year requires procedure which may run up to ninety days before a strike can be inaugurated or working conditions changed. In Canada a law which was on the books before the war began calls for a public investigation and report which may consume as much as six weeks. A now widely known Michigan statute requires thirty days' notice of the calling of a strike. The Vinson bill would content itself with a twenty-five-day truce.

This much of the bill is very much in order, and from all evidences would be heartily sanctioned by public opinion. It is not necessary to go so far as the bill proposes in some other respects. For instance, criminal penalties such as fines and imprisonment are hardly requisite in order to obtain observance of a waiting period; to provide that violation would forfeit some rights of workers under the Wagner Act would probably be sufficient. Further, it should not be necessary to make awards by the National Defense Mediation Board compulsory in effect by providing for contempt proceedings. To do this might lose much of the efficacy of the board in conciliation.

But the waiting-period during which operations must continue unchanged is an appropriate addition to the labor legislation of the United States, especially under pressure for the utmost in defense production.

Bombers

In military terms the present world struggle is one between land and sea power, with Germany clearly superior on land and Britain on the sea. The Nazis have tried to extend their land power over the water and the British their sea power over the land by going into the air. Neither has wholly succeeded, but many experts believe that in the end the struggle between democracy and dictatorship will be decided by air power.

The democratic countries have potential air superiority. The industrial power of the United States and Britain can gain the victory if brought to bear effectively and in time. And in the extension of sea power over land—the British-American problem—the principal instrument is the bomber. Moreover, in the making of bombers the United States has been particularly successful, due partly to its highly developed production of commercial transport planes.

For Britain to reverse the present situation, in which Germany has been able to give much more than it receives, will require a very clear superiority in numbers and quality of bombers. Also if the Nazi advantage in the Battle of the Atlantic is to be countered effectively, big, long-range scouter-bombers are essential to protect the supply line from America.

These are some of the factors behind President Roosevelt's letter to Secretary Stimson directing that priorities be set up for bombers. Coupled with the news that more than 1400 military planes were produced in the United States in April (a figure which would mean much more if it told how many were bombers) this is some encouragement that America is going to put forth a special effort in a field where it can be most effective. Yet the plants at Tulsa and Omaha designed particularly for big-plane production will not be adding their quotas before next year.

Some who are close to information about air strategy and plane production are advocating that "another Tulsa and another Omaha" be started at once to make sure that American bomber production shall become the decisive factor which many military experts believe it could be. This step might well be considered alongside the President's priority request.

South America seems to have given the United States Carmen Miranda for Douglas Fairbanks, which is something like trading your neighbor a basket of peaches for—but then Doug's all right, too.

The Bookshelf

The Monroe Doctrine Today

Propagandists of the Triple Axis either do not understand the Monroe Doctrine, or are convinced that most Americans do not. From Berlin and Tokyo Americans have received invitations to stay at home and mind their own business under their Monroe Doctrine, and leave the Third Reich and Japan to mind theirs under so-called "Monroe Doctrines" for Europe and Asia.

Like most specious proposals this one is plausibly worded. Psychologically, it is adapted to the uses of Axis aggression. For American thinking takes on sentimental colors when President Monroe's great hemisphere policy is discussed. And Americans are likely to transfer sentimental values to others' claims when these are labeled as "Monroe Doctrines."

Dexter Perkins' HANDS OFF (Boston: Little, Brown. $3.50) should help to dispel the mists through which so many Americans are now groping toward an understanding of hemisphere problems. This book is an unsentimental journey into a past that has come alive with the force of Mr. Chips' "dead languages." German bombs over Britain are a threat to the Monroe Doctrine and to the position of the United States in every part of the world, even North America.

Dr. Perkins' analysis of the "circumstances surrounding its enunciation" tells why Americans have usually connected the Monroe Doctrine with the "conception of the two spheres," that is, "the separation of the New World from the Old." Britain had offered to enter into formal co-operation with the United States to preserve the status quo in the Americas. This was avoided by American leaders, though Jefferson in those days spoke candidly of the dependence of the United States' position in the New World on the British Navy.

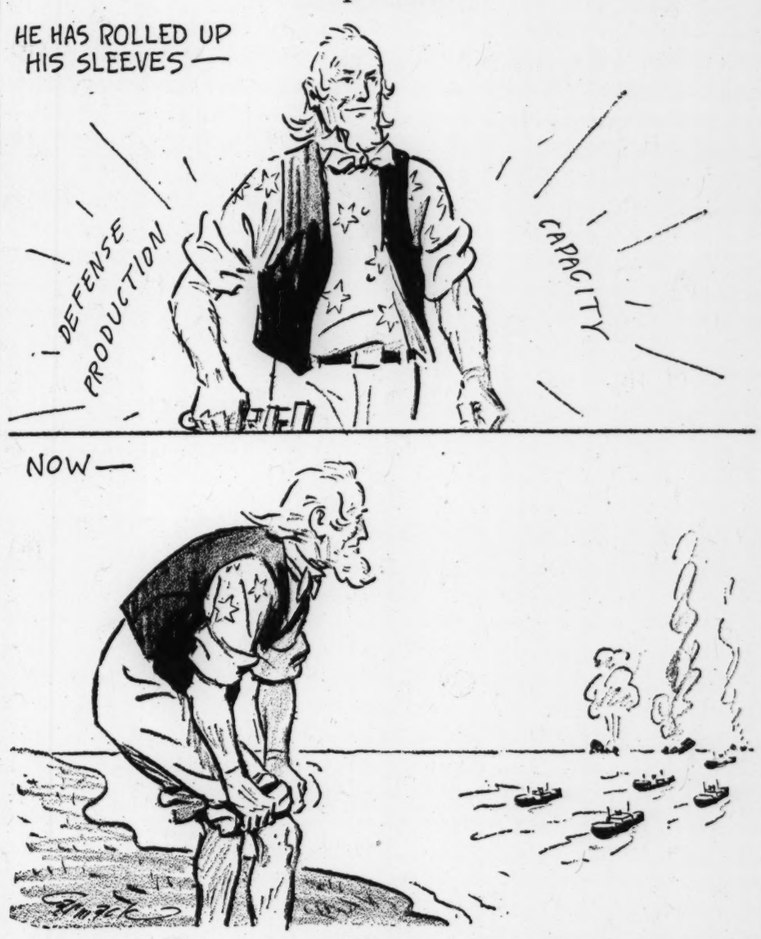
Why this avoidance of formal ties with Britain? In 1823 Latin-American States were apparently working in the same spirit as the United States to divest themselves of monarchical theories of government. But democracy has developed faster in some European States, notably France and Britain, than in South America, so that the conception of two spheres, which had "an obvious measure of validity in 1823," has lost much of its social significance.

Moreover, the Monroe Doctrine as it relates to Europe, does not counsel Americans against taking such measures as may be called for by considerations of their own security. Monroe's words advised abstinence only from meddling in the "internal affairs" of European States, and from European wars not "relating to themselves."

It is clear from the history of the times in which this policy was promulgated that defense of the democratic way of life was one of its aims, that this way of life was recognized as in danger from European expansionism. Today the threat to that way of life must strike down its European defenders before it can reach toward the New World. Americans who understand this fact know they should base their first-line defense of the Monroe Doctrine on the bastion of the British Isles. As this history of America's Number One foreign policy shows, they are not departing from attitudes expressed by Monroe himself toward interests common to the United States and Great Britain.

C. W. M.

Preparedness



An Appeal Addressed to the German People

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your readers may be interested in an appeal to be addressed to the German people that a group of Germans in the United States plan to broadcast as the first in a series of messages to Germany.

A translation of the appeal, in part, follows:

"In this earnest hour we speak to you, fellow countrymen in the homeland, and beseech you, for the sake of our beloved country, for the sake of Europe and of all humanity, to heed our message. As free Germans, we speak to you because our conscience and our faith in a better Germany to come commands us to speak.

"Hitler tells you: Soon there will be peace, and you will be the masters of Europe. We tell you: As long as Hitler commands German destiny, there will be no peace.

"Hitler tells you: There is no alternative left for Germany but victory under his banner or a crushing defeat that will destroy Germany as a proud and independent nation. We tell you: There are many men in America and Britain who recognize that grave mistakes have been made by their own governments in the past. They know as well as we know that lasting peace cannot come to Europe without the voluntary and wholehearted co-operation of the German people.

"Hitler tells you that the National Socialist revolution is bound to win the fight against the dying forces of capitalism and democracy. We tell you: The pressing social tasks of our age can be achieved through other means than the Gestapo terror. Germany's position in the world will be established through finer means than the military conquest of weaker neighbors. We tell you: The respect for the dignity of man and man's love for decency will never die.

"Our message to you, German countrymen, is that there lies before us a great and unique opportunity to build a new Germany and a new Europe, a world free of social oppression and vindictive persecution. The Christian tradition of Germany, the wealth of her social experiences, the energy and industry of the German people oblige them to play a role of leadership on the European continent; but leadership in peace, in justice and in progress.

"Many of you have come to join Hitler's legions or to acquiesce in his regime from clean and irreproachable motives. In the bare and hopeless hours after the first World War, many of us thought we saw a ray of hope in the promises of national revival and social justice of the National Socialists. Many of you, in the years after 1933, saw and felt at first only the good sides of the Nazi revolution, the abolition of unemployment, the advance towards national unity and the like. You did not want to see its dangers and evil sides. Yet—

"Each time during these last eight years that I returned to that sacred place that is home I found fewer and fewer among you who still knew how to smile and to be happy, as you once were, in spite of many cares and hardships, in those difficult but much maligned fourteen years of the Weimar republic.

"I remember with what gloomy and awesome apprehension we listened to Hitler's voice when he gave the command to invade Poland. With the same bitter and sad earnestness as last spring you now prepare for a great assault upon a people that you do not hate and that does not hate you.

"Countrymen, in this late and somber hour we ask you once more to pause and to consider well the course of action you will take. Before you lies a grave and fateful alternative, the choice, perhaps, between disaster and survival. You still have an opportunity to separate yourselves from the man who is driving you and all of Europe into darkness and despair."

HANS SCHMIDT

Chicago

Down the Middle of the Road

The Radio Faces Change

By Erwin D. Canham

Most of us listen to the radio. Few of us know much about the radio industry. Perhaps we shall soon know a lot more. For the Federal Communications Commission has just handed down eight regulations which, according to radio officials, will break up or at least greatly shake the American network system.

Chairman James Lawrence Fly of the FCC says that the new regulations are "a Magna Charta for American broadcasting stations." The leaders of the industry threaten to carry resistance to the courts, a recourse which King John did not enjoy at Runnymede. And the ordinary layman will have extraordinary difficulty in deciding who is right and what it all means.

It all goes back to our old friend (or foe) Monopoly. Within its short span of existence, the radio broadcasting system has shaken down into three network groups and a few independents. Individual stations are still very largely privately owned. But they are bound into exclusive networks by systems of contracts applied to them by National Broadcasting Corporation, Columbia Broadcasting System, and Mutual Broadcasting System. By the working conditions these networks apply to the stations, they are able to bind them tightly together and maintain the revenues which give us the kind of radio we have.

There is a keen type of competition between the major networks (NBC maintains two networks within its system, the Red and Blue, and thus has a stronger competitive system) but the competition has worked out to bind the individual station tighter to the network, rather than giving him some freedom of choice.

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The system means that the station has to take what the network sends him, or fill in with presumably inferior local material, and sometimes even this substitution is not permitted. Stations have been bound to their parent network by contracts running for five years.

It is not contended that this system is solely or even primarily responsible for the greatest defects in the American radio: excessive and vulgar advertising, poor-quality programs especially in the daytime, disgraceful programs for children. It is even possible that a broadcasting system freed from the network control would be more cheap and tawdry in its programs than it is at present. Certainly the networks have made strenuous efforts to remedy the defects which they recognize very vividly themselves. But they are up against two great obstacles: the tremendous power of commercialism, which means that advertisers control output far more than they do in the case of newspapers; and the level of mass-taste.

In a newspaper, you don't have to read the advertisements if you don't want to. On the radio the only escape is to shut your mind and let the thing bleat on, provided you want to hear the rest of the entertainment program. It is very irksome to have to shut your mind that way, and very annoying not being able to keep certain vulgarities and cheapness out of your home. The radio people know this, and so from time to time and in programs with a "high-brow" appeal, they keep the advertising down to a bland and cultivated minimum. But the radio output is certainly dominated by advertising in a way that the newspaper output never seems to be. This observation leaves quite apart the question of editorial control. Since the radio, by and large, avoids controversial matters and has no editorial opinion of its own, the question of editorial control scarcely arises. But commercialism through advertising dominance is its incubus.

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Even the worst of the radio programs is not quite so bad as the yellow press. Discriminating and better-educated citizens would never think of regularly buying a yellow newspaper. It is harder, when they listen to the radio, for them to avoid its version of cheap journalism.

The networks have produced methods of marketing very expensive talent. They have enterprising if skeletonized foreign news-gathering systems, with some advantages and some handicaps compared to newspapers. Whether the loosening of network bonds will produce desirable freedom or chaos is now the issue. Or whether it will produce much change at all.

To the layman on the outside looking in, it would seem as if the individual stations in their own interests will probably agree to most of the conditions voluntarily which the networks need for continued existence. They may well behave the way newspapers do toward news-gathering or advertising agencies, which is as clients rather than as subsidiaries.

And my friend Walter Brown may never again have the experience he had at the last Democratic Convention. He is a former Washington correspondent who now runs some radio stations in a certain Eastern State—and up to last summer had had short shrift from the networks. But those great aggregations had their highest-pressure officials at Chicago to see that their radio plank got into the Democratic platform. Two of Brown's best senatorial friends happened to be in charge of the platform. When the radio captains and kings applied to them for the desired plank they were told: "See Walter Brown. He's our radio adviser." And so the modest Brown, operating small stations, stood the network officials on their heads for a couple of days—and got his facilities. They got their plank into the platform. It was a case of a little private station owner biting the huge network mastiff. Maybe, now, they'll bite them right along.

The Wide Horizon

Self-Defeating Idealists

By R. H. Markham

Perhaps such a title is "begging the question," because idealists work for the distant future and it may always be said that any specific failure is only a step toward eventual success.

However, some actions of some very earnest and sincere people seem to me self-destructive. For example, I often find aggressive pacifists working hand in hand with aggressive authoritarians. I find people who have spent their lives working for peace, now furthering the cause of the most extreme militarists in modern history. I hear Christians repeat the furious words of Hitler in condemning the countries that have tried most earnestly to create democracy. Some pacifists march in parallel columns with militant Fascists who wish to wipe out every basis for pacifism.

This seems to me very similar to a situation existing in the Northern States on the eve of the American Civil War. Then many abolitionists pursued exactly the same policy that "copperheads" and Southern secessionists did. As a matter of fact, many abolitionists were ardent secessionists. And they were furiously opposed to Abraham Lincoln. Some abolitionists attacked Lincoln almost as vehemently as Jefferson Davis did.

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This attitude was dramatically revealed in Massachusetts on the very day Fort Sumter was attacked. Speaking that evening, Wendell Phillips directed a flaming attack against President Lincoln. For years he, William Lloyd Garrison, and their band of extremists had done more than any other group in America to stir up enmity between North and South, but when the terrible moment they had helped provoke arrived and the greatest American in history was preparing to act, they directed their bitterest attacks not against the slave-holders but against Lincoln—just as many pacifists now spend more time and energy in attacking England than in opposing the dictators.

On that day, eighty years ago, at New Bedford, Phillips cried out: "If the administration provokes bloodshed, it is a trick—nothing else. It is the cunning of the devil of compromise. . . . The age of bullets is over. If a gun is fired, it is policy, not sincerity. It means concessions. The only hope of liberty is fidelity . . . to the slave." "New England may claim the right to secede," shouted Phillips. "Perish the Union," he cried on another occasion. Such were some of the Northern isolationist-pacifists.

On February 5th of the same year, the Northern appeasers held a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, for the purpose of supporting compromise actions. The speakers urged the North to give up everything "but honor." They were opposed to Lincoln.

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Thus three groups worked hand in hand against the President: the rich, cultured, socially prominent Northern appeasers, the Southern secessionists, and some abolitionist-pacifists. It is an astonishing fact that at that crucial moment, extreme anti-slavery agitators and slave-holders both opposed the President. The most furious opponents of appeasement at that moment worked with the appeasers.

But by 1861, neither the abolitionist-isolationists nor the appeasers represented a majority of the New Englanders. The bulk of the people were against every compromise either with slavery or with secession. Their consciences had spoken. They voted for Lincoln, the little known Westerner, because he reduced the supreme question to a moral issue. The people of Massachusetts elected for Governor a fairly obscure man, who had the courage to say: "Whether the enterprise . . . was wise or foolish, right or wrong . . . John Brown himself is right." The people were moved to waive the legal technicalities of the situation, even to embracing Brown, for the sake of the higher moral issue involved.

It was very easy then for one to be an isolationist or an appeaser. South Carolina was farther from Boston than England is today. New England also was decidedly prosperous. It could well get along without the seceding Southern States, pacifists contended—ignoring completely the frantic protests of cotton millowners. The anti-war group shuddered at the thought of shooting white men because of black men. Its incomparable hero, Daniel Webster, had become an appeaser. But events have shown the appeasers and the isolationists were wrong.

Abraham Lincoln was right. His heart was pure, his judgment was sound, his views were very broad, his faith and love were invincible. He freed the slaves and he preserved the Union. He kept the appeasers from betraying duty and the abolitionist-secessionists from defeating themselves.

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